

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 131.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

## PSALMODY.

**THE FIFTH COURSE** of Instruction and Exercises in Psalmody will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. WAITE, at the MARYLEBONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, on MONDAY EVENINGS, MAY 22, 29; JUNE 5, 12, 19, 26.

At TRINITY CHAPEL, POPLAR, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, MAY 23, 30; JUNE 6, 13, 20, 27.

At PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN TOWN, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, MAY 24, 31; JUNE 7, 14, 21, 28.

At IPSWICH, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 25; JUNE 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

At UNION CHAPEL, ISLINGTON, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, MAY 26; JUNE 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Books, containing 64 pages of Instruction and Music, and admitting to the Course of Six Exercises, may be obtained at each of the Chapels, One Shilling each.

The engagements of each Evening will commence at Seven.

T. E. THORNTON, Secretaries.  
J. S. EASTMEAD, Secretaries.

JAMES HALLEWELL, Manager,  
45, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FOR THE UNIVERSAL EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** will take place in the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 22nd of May, 1848.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq., in the Chair.

A Deputation from the United States, the Rev. Alexander Crummell, of African parentage, from New York, and other gentlemen, from the West Indies and from Africa, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock precisely. Admission by Ticket, which may be had at the Society's Office, 27, New Broad-street; of Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; Benjamin L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly; James Nichol, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Messrs. Joseph Sterry and Son, 156, High-street, Borough; and Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without.

A CONFERENCE of the members and friends of the Society will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Hall of Commerce.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**THE SESSION** for 1848-9 will commence in both ESTABLISHMENTS AUGUST the 1st, and terminate on JUNE the 30th. TWENTY MALES and TWENTY FEMALES, between the ages of Eighteen and Thirty, in communion with a Christian church, will be admitted for the approaching session.

Applications from Candidates are to be addressed to the Rev. Robert Ainslie, 4, Coleman-street-buildings, of whom further information may be obtained. Some of the female teachers, who have been trained during the present session, and who will leave the Establishment at the end of June, are eligible for situations as Mistresses of Schools.

By order of the Board,  
ROBERT AINSLIE, Secretary.  
4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, May 15, 1848.

## THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL.

For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without Distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connection.

**THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL** of this Charity will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY, at the LONDON TAVERN.

The Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P.,

will take the Chair on the occasion, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, William Cubitt, Esq., M.P., and Chas. Hill, Esq.

## STEWARDS.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, P.C., K.G.

Rt. Hon. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P.  
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.  
James Pattison, Esq., M.P.  
Ralph Osborne, Esq., M.P.  
Samuel M. Peto, Esq., M.P.  
David Salomons, Esq., Ald.  
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Burge, George W., Esq.  
Betts, James, Esq.  
Camps, William, Esq., M.D.  
Carter, James, Esq.  
Chew, Thomas, Esq.  
Clarke, Ebenezer, Esq.  
Cooke, Robert H., Esq.  
Cunliffe, Roger, jun., Esq.  
Davies, William G., Esq.  
Deane, Samuel, Esq.  
Feild, Joshua, Esq.  
Foster, Charles J., Esq.  
French, Beal, Esq.  
Gibson, Thomas C., Esq.  
Groser, William, Esq.  
Harrison, James, Esq.  
Rt. Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.  
Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P.  
Sir George Carroll, Knt.  
Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P.  
Joseph A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P.  
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Kemp, Thomas R., Esq.  
Lacey, John G., Esq.  
Moxhay, Edward, Esq.  
Mullens, Richard, Esq.  
Potts, Thomas H., Esq.  
Proctor, John, Esq.  
Reed, Charles, Esq.  
Salomons, Philip, Esq.  
Shibot, George, Esq.  
Sharpe, John C., Esq.  
Stapton, James, Esq.  
Thornborough, William, Esq.  
Tyler, William, Esq.  
Westall, Samuel M., Esq.  
Wilcox, Thomas, Esq.

Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had of the Stewards; and at the Offices of the Institution, 32, Poultry.

D. W. WIRE, Honorary  
T. W. AVELING, Secretaries.

## THE NORTHAMPTON TITHE CASE.

**IN** the year 1841, the Rev. William Butlin, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, was inducted to his living; and in the following year he demanded a Tythe of 6d. in the pound from all owners and occupiers of property; but as this was a proceeding altogether unprecedented in the history of the parish, it will not be thought surprising that a considerable number of the parishioners should demur; in consequence of which the Vicar found it necessary to institute legal proceedings, in which Mr. Harris has for six years been placed in the unenviable position of a Defendant.

At the commencement of the case Mr. Harris was a builder, in possession of a flourishing business, and a property every way adequate to the maintenance of himself and family in an honourable independence; but owing to the position in which he has been placed as a defendant in a Chancery suit, both business and property have been sacrificed.

It has been thought by many of his fellow-parishioners and townsmen (who have done their utmost to help him in his struggle with an ecclesiastical oppressor) that a man who has so nobly defended their rights should not be allowed to sink in the vortex of ruin in which he is now involved; and therefore, with a view of rendering him that assistance which his present circumstances require, the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty are now appealed to, and it is confidently hoped that the result of this appeal will be to show that patriotic magnanimity, when combined with moral worth, will never be unappreciated by those who regard Civil and Religious Liberty as the palladium of the British Constitution. We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to recommend this case to the notice of the public:—

## MAYOR AND MAGISTRATES OF NORTHAMPTON.

JOSEPH WYKES, Mayor.  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.  
GEORGE BUNTON.

THOMAS HAGGER.  
THOMAS SHARP.  
GEORGE BAKER.

## ALDERMEN.

JOHN GROOM.  
FRANCIS PARKER.

WILLIAM PORTER.  
WILLIAM HOLLIS.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

JAMES P. LLOYD.  
WILLIAM ROW.  
JOSEPH ADNIT.  
PETER DERBY.  
GEORGE MABBUTT RICHARDS.

WILLIAM DENNIS.  
WILLIAM COLLIER.  
JOHN STANTON.  
HENRY MARSHALL.  
JOEL EDENS.

## MINISTERS.

J. T. BROWN, Baptist Minister, College-street.

JOSEPH PYWELL, Baptist Minister, Mount Zion Chapel.

This statement is true, and merits the sympathy of the Dissenting public:—

HENRY ROSE, Baptist Minister, Northampton.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, of the Congregational Church, King-street.

EDMUND T. PRUST, Minister of Commercial-street Chapel.

WILLIAM ARTHUR JONES, Minister of the Unitarian Congregation, King-street.

HENRY IERSON, Minister of Dye Church-lane Chapel.

JOHN BENNETT, Minister of Castle-hill Meeting, Northampton.

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

GRAY HESTER.  
R. W. MARSHALL.

WILLIAM COLLINS.  
JAMES WELLS.

JOHN BLUNSON.  
EDWARD LATCHMORE.

JOHN BARRINGER.  
EDWARD LATCHMORE, Jun.

DOILEY MARSHALL.

EDWARD COTTON.  
THOMAS GRUNDY.

JOHN LATCHMORE.  
JAMES MILNE.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received for Mr. Harris, at the Office of the *Nonconformist*, and also by Edward Cotton, Esq., Newland, Northampton.

## SITES FOR CHAPELS BILL.

**AT** a MEETING of the SCOTTISH BOARD for PROTECTING the CIVIL RIGHTS of CONGREGATIONAL DISSENTERS, held in Edinburgh, on Monday, 1st May, 1848, the attention of the members being called to the Bill recently introduced into Parliament by Mr. Bouverie, intitled, "A Bill to enable Religious Congregations in Scotland to obtain Sites for places of Worship," the following Resolutions were moved by Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander, seconded by the Rev. William Swan, and unanimously agreed to:—

I. That this Board being decidedly opposed to the use of all compulsion in the service of the Church of Christ, and regarding the Sites for Chapels Bill of Mr. Bouverie, as proceeding upon the principle that in certain specified cases the holders of land may be compelled to furnish sites for the erection of places of worship, are constrained to express their disapprobation of the said bill on this ground; for whilst they admit the obvious difference between compulsion, when used to effect the sale of land, and compulsion, when used to effect the payment of money for the support of the gospel, they are nevertheless of opinion that in neither case is such compulsion compatible with the spiritual nature of the church.

II. That whilst maintaining that every holder of land is morally bound in the sight of God, the Great Proprietor of all, not to prevent any body of Christians from worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences by refusing to sell them a portion of the soil on which to erect a building for that purpose, and whilst deploring and condemning the conduct of those proprietors who have so acted in reference to any body of Christians, as well as sincerely sympathizing with those who have recently been exposed to suffering on this account,—the members of this Board at the same time, think that this claim should be enforced by moral means alone, and, as respects their own denomination, would rather that it should continue to suffer (as in times past it has repeatedly suffered) inconvenience and injury from the refusal of sites for chapels, than be armed with authority to extort this right from an unwilling landlord, by the strong hand of the civil power.

By order of the Board,

JAMES M'LAREN, Chairman.  
JOHN STUART, Secretary.

**A MIDDLE-AGED**, entirely trustworthy WOMAN, cleanly in her person and habits, of good health, who is able and willing to do the Work of a very Small House, in a very small Family, and who understands Housewifery, may apply, in the first instance by letter, stating her age, wages expected, and giving a reference for character, to A.B., Mr. Stone's, Post-office, Clapham Rise. N.B. Letters must be post-paid, and no invalid will be treated with.

**WANTED**, as an ASSISTANT in a GROCERY and PROVISION CONCERN, an active, careful, sober Young Man, willing to make himself generally useful, and to apply his energies to any department. No one need apply whose character and references are not unexceptionable. All letters (post-paid) to be addressed to J. H. Conway, Aber-gavenny.

## THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,

4 and 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.  
CIRCULAR FOR APRIL, 1848.

**IN** our JANUARY CIRCULAR, we had to notice a depression of prices unprecedented in the Tea Trade. We were then of opinion Teas had seen their lowest price. With the new year we fully expected, from the removal of the monetary pressure previously existing, that an enhanced value would be obtained by the importers. Our prediction has not been verified; the uncertainty attending the development of the financial measures of the Government at the commencement of the year, and the unsettled state of political affairs, subsequently, both in China and throughout Europe, have had the effect of checking enterprise and retarding commerce, so that the common descriptions of Tea are even lower now than in January.

Within the last fortnight, common Congous have been sold as low as 7d. to 7½d. per lb. in bond, and Congous possessing much strength and Souchong flavour, from 9½d. to 11d. per lb. We are now selling a really useful Congou at 3s. per lb., and we confidently recommend the Strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb., as possessing almost every requisite for domestic purposes. The quality of the Fine Congou we are now selling at 4s. per lb., is superior to any ever before offered to the public at the price; in fact, few families require a better Tea; the Fine Hyson at 4s., the Superfine Hyson at 5s. 4d., and the Fine Gunpowder at 5s. 2½d. per lb., are well worthy of attention. Our system of business has been so long known, that it is almost unnecessary to state that we never recommend any article unless the quality is such as to justify us in doing so. The quotation of low prices to articles, the quality of which will not bear out the description, is a mere deception, and only tends to disappoint the purchaser.

The Finest Black and Green Teas are rather dearer, from the scarcity of these descriptions, but our prices remain unaltered; the market price of the Finest Souchong varies from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. in bond, the cost of the Finest with the duty of 2s. 2½d. added, is therefore 5s. 2½d. per lb. Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding the depression, Teas of the highest quality, imported only in small quantities, still command a full price.

The Coffee Market has been well supplied with every description, and prices are lower than at any former period; Fine Mocha is now only 1s. 6d., the Finest Old Mocha, very choice, 1s. 8d., and all other kinds we are now selling at a proportionate reduction. Good Plantation Coffee is now only 1s. per lb.; this we strongly recommend for family use. Sound common Coffee, 9d. to 10d.

RIDGWAY and COMPANY, 4 and 5, King William-street, City.

Cleanliness is necessarily at all times conducive to Health, and this as well as Economy, is greatly promoted by substituting for the noxious process of Painting with Oil and White Lead,

**STEPHENS' DYES FOR STAINING WOOD,** as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT, for Decorating Churches, Large Public Rooms, and Theatres, as well as Private Dwellings.

When economy in expenditure of material and time is of importance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty of the natural graining, which is so superior to imitations by art, and, at the same time, avoid the disagreeable smell and deleterious consequences of paint.

The Dyes, or Stains, are prepared and sold by HENRY STEPHENS, 51, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, in bottles of 6d. and 1s. each, and at 10s. per gallon. The Oak Colour may be obtained in powder at 8s. per lb., which dissolves in water to form the liquid, and 1lb. will make one gallon of stain. N.B.—The trade supplied.

Sold also at the office of the *Builder*, 2, York-street, Covent-garden, London; and at Hopkin and Purvis's, colourmen, Greek-street, Soho.

## THE STELLA SALAD OIL and the MAN-

**DARIN PICKLE SAUCE** are both quite new to this country. The oil is from the picked olives of the choicest estate in Italy, and consequently never loses its flavour. Sold in registered bottles and jars at 1s. 6d. each (with excellent receipts for their use) by all respectable dealers in the United Kingdom.—WILLIAM ORRIDGE and Co., 11, Pilgrim-street, London, Sole Consignees.

## THE QUEEN'S BISCUITS.—J. D. CARR and Co., of Carlisle, and 111, Strand, London, Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen.

The great celebrity which these biscuits have for many years held in the north, and various parts of England, and the increasing popularity they have gained in the metropolis since opening their depot, 111, Strand, have convinced the Proprietors that an establishment for the exclusive sale of their biscuits, was much wanted. In the manufacture of their biscuits, important advantage is gained, and a material saving effected, by the agency of steam power, which not only removes the decided objection of using the hands in mixing and kneading the ingredients, but prepares them in a more efficient manner. J. D. Carr and Co., feeling confident that if biscuits were charged at a reasonable price they would be an article of much greater consumption, have lately introduced into their establishment a very superior assortment, at prices which cannot fail to give general satisfaction. Biscuits, 3d. to 1s. per lb.

Observe the address, 111, Strand



# SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, RE- VERSIONS, &c.

**THIS OFFICE** was established in 1837, to afford the advantages of Mutual Assurance by very moderate Premiums. These will be found, at early and middle ages, about 90 per cent. below those of most similar offices.

Healthy Persons may **ASSURE THEIR LIVES** at the smallest yearly cost; with a prospect of sharing in the Entire Reserved Profits. The subjoined Table shows the very moderate Annual Payments required, at various ages, to assure £100 at death, whenever death shall happen, after the first annual payment. The small amount of weekly saving required for each Annual Payment proves the facility with which, by an exercise of the most trifling economy, the advantages of Life Assurance may be enjoyed by all.

*Specimen of Scottish Provident Premiums for Whole Life.*

Age next Birthday.	To Assure £100.		Age next Birthday.	To Assure £100.		Age next Birthday.	To Assure £100.	
	Weekly Cost.	Annual Premium.		Weekly Cost.	Annual Premium.		Weekly Cost.	Annual Premium.
21	8½d.	1 17 7	32	10d.	2 3 5	40	12½d.	2 14 9
26	9	1 18 6	34	10½	2 5 7	42	13½	2 18 8
28	9½	1 19 11	36	11	2 8 2	44	14½	3 3 3
30	9½	2 1 6	38	12	2 11 2	46	16	3 8 5

*Specimen of Scottish Provident Premiums, payable during Twenty-one Years only, to Assure £100.*

Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.
20	£3 7 10	30	£3 14 6	40	£3 6 4
25	2 10 8	35	2 19 8	45	3 14 9

By this scale a person of 30 may secure £100 at death, for a yearly payment of £3 14s. 6d., to cease on his attaining 50; being thus entirely relieved of payment before he has passed the prime of life, and that for nearly the same premium as most offices require for the whole of life.

Reports, Tables, and every information may be had of the Secretaries.

Edinburgh Office—14, St. Andrew's-square.  
London Office—12, Moorgate-street.

**WILMER OWEN HARRIS,**  
Agent and Secretary.

# THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, by Charter of King George the First, for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCE, granted their first Life Policy on the 17th June, 1721.

Their new Prospectus embraces a variety of very eligible plans for Life Assurance at moderate premiums.

Two-thirds of the gross profits are awarded to the assured by a bonus added to the policy—a payment in cash—a new policy without premium, or by a reduction of the future annual premiums.

The expenses of managing the Life Department are not, as is usual, taken from the premium fund, but are defrayed by the Corporation out of their share of the profits, thus giving the assured all the advantages of Mutual Assurance, and the security of an ancient and opulent Corporation.

Assurances without participation, and short period assurances, are effected on very advantageous terms.

Parties proceeding abroad are liberally treated.

Fire Insurances on every description of property at moderate rates, and Marine Assurance at the current premiums.

Prospectuses may be had at their offices, 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street; or sent free on a written application.

**JOHN LAURENCE,** Secretary.

# TEMPERANCE and GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c. 30, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

Enrolled under Act of Parliament.

**TRUSTEES.**  
Robert Warner, Esq. Richard Barrett, Jun., Esq.  
Rev. W. R. Baker. Edward Webb, Esq.

**SECRETARY.**  
Theodore Compton, Esq.

**BANKERS.**  
Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

Lower Premiums than in most Mutual Offices; thus securing an immediate Bonus of £100 to £100 on every £1,000 assured.

THE WHOLE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.

Every Assured is a Member, and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Members can secure their benefits to their families, or any other persons, Free of Duty, by simply registering the names in the Books of the Society.

Persons abstaining from Alcoholic Beverages are assured in a distinct section, free from any possible losses through Intemperance.

The Society is now issuing Sixty Policies per month. Prospectuses sent free to any address.

WELLINGTON-STREET, LONDON.

**HALL and Co., Sole Patentees of the PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather-cloth Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen.** These articles have borne the test and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or Tenderness of Feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented; they never draw the feet, or get hard, are very durable, and adapted for every climate; they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with common blacking.

The Patent India Rubber Colosses are light, durable, elastic, and waterproof; they thoroughly protect the feet from damp or cold.

Hall and Co.'s Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen. This desirable article claims the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with hoods, 18s. Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. The whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket.

N.B.—Hall and Co. particularly invite attention to their Elastic Boots, which are much approved. They supersede lacing or buttoning, are drawn on in an instant, and are a great support to the ankle.

**DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.** The approach of spring, after a long wet winter, and when every one almost suffers from the effects of that epidemic which has prevailed so much, and so fatally, renders it desirable that all should at once resort to Cold Water Bathing. Deane's Bath Department is now complete with every novelty, and every description of Bath, whether new or old, which renders the operation easy and agreeable. As a guide to it, secure Deane's Pamphlet on the subject of Baths and Bathing, which is just published, and may be obtained at their warehouses, or of their Agents, which are daily in all parts of the metropolis. Baths supplied or lent on hire at the lowest possible charges. Baths delivered and put up within ten miles of London-bridge free of charge. **GEORGE and JOHN DEANE,** Shower, Sits, Plunging, Sprays, Omni-directional, Hand-shower, &c., &c. Bath Manufacturers, opening to the Monument, 46, KING WILIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

# CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE, AND PLATE GLASS FACTORY, 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

**RICHARD A. C. LOADER** respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

An estimate given for any quantity of Goods, from one room to an entire house.

The Upholstery Department will be found equally low in price. All qualities of Goods always in stock.

Carpets, Floor Cloths, Matting, and Bedding of all descriptions, at very reduced prices.

Books of Prices may be had on application, and also Books of Designs sent.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, real morocco £ s. d.

leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, 2 12 6

with continuation mahogany moulding to the backs, on patent castors

Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair 0 14 6

seating, carved and splat polished

Solid rosewood drawing-room chairs, in damask 0 13 6

An early inspection is respectfully solicited, and your particular attention to the address is requested in full,

**RICHARD A. C. LOADER,**

24, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

**PARALYSIS.**—Mr. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of No. 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends Invalids and Gentlemen of the Medical Profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and will prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism after every medicine and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy.

When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse.

She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it—her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be in spite of everything.

His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more.

But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

"**TOUGH NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO**—A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by One who has derived Immense Benefit from the Powers of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results.

In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care.

Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs.

My complaint was caused by a blow on the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's Galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, nor even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery.

In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time I partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism.

Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not leave me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give galvanism a trial; for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm; but there is every probability of its doing good, for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Sciatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

**GEORGE E. BIGNELL.**

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witnesses to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends Paralytic Patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 131.]

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE STATE'S PET DOLL.

MANY a useful lesson is to be learned in the nursery. Many a miniature type may be there discovered of the human ways and follies which variegates the wider world. Thither, the wisest men have gone to study their own nature in its bud, and thence have been collected some of the most striking illustrations of the inherent tendencies of the grown-up child. So, gentle reader, we have precedent for taking you to a site and scene with which you are, doubtless, quite familiar. Come! wake up memory, or, if you like it better, imagination, and look, for a moment or two, upon a nursery picture!

A girl, some five years of age, you might guess, sits upon the floor as thoroughly absorbed as if engaged in solving the problem of the quadrature of a circle. There is boisterous mirth around her—for she has elder and younger brothers—but she heeds it not. The pink-elbowed servant girl is pointing her out to her sister, already grave with the dignity of teens, as a provocative of merriment, but she is quite unconscious of the notice she excites. Her heart is in her lap—and her attention also—with a doll. But, what a doll! What a libellous misrepresentation of physical humanity! 'Tis a huge pillow—a mere bag of feathers—*monstrum horrendum informe*—with nothing whatever about it but plumpness and softness to suggest a baby. The girl, however, has her young fancy quickened by instinct, and has thrown her own ideas of beauty into the object of her care. She dresses it and undresses it, pats it on the back and kisses it—thrusts one end of it into a night-cap, and lays it carefully in the cradle—sings to it, watches over it, takes it up with tenderness, tells it to say its prayers, puts on it, if they can be got, one by one, every garment which babies wear—and, in a word, treats it just like a thing of life. Now, we ask you, gentle reader, whether you ever witnessed such a scene, without marvelling most intensely at the strength of that childish imagination which can, to its own satisfaction, see a bouncing, blooming, love-inspiring baby in a shapeless tick stuffed with goose-feathers, or swan's-down?

We have spoken sometimes of the State Church as the world's type of Christianity—the world, however, we begin to think, has reason to resent the imputation upon its common-sense, which this description of the State Church implies. We should be nearer the mark, perhaps, in characterising it as an embodiment of aristocratic notions of the religion of Jesus. Take it, then, as it is exhibited to us on Court occasions, and observe whether it is not as unlike the system of sublime spiritual verities disclosed to us in the New Testament, as the dressed-up pillow of the little girl is unlike a living baby. Who can but wonder when men of education, of mature and sometimes venerable age, aye! and of allowed pretension to intelligent piety, take solemn part in a Court pageant, and mistake the thing of "barbaric splendour"—thanks to Richard Cobden for the phrase—for the religion of the gospel.

The latest variety of this strange illusion is set forth in the daily prints as "The Royal Christening." Now, we are not going to gratify some of our "constant readers," by either denying or affirming the Scriptural nature of the rite itself—nor shall we touch the question of its efficacy for regeneration. We shall assume it to be a religious act, to which those who practise it attach a religious meaning. And assuming thus much, we shall just look at it in the light of that authorized description of its performance which the *Times*, and other papers, of Monday, present to their numerous readers.

The two closely-printed columns of the above-mentioned journal, devoted to a sketch of this gorgeous pageant, must remain untransferred—good taste, as well as limited space, forbid our thrusting them upon our readers. The illustrious company, royal, diplomatic, ministerial, and titled—the double procession, first of the sponsors, "marshalled by Garter King of Arms," and then of Her Majesty's Household—the dresses of the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Queen Dowager, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, all of them minutely published, and all, of course, rich and dazzling—the music, composed by the Prince Consort, and performed "by Her Majesty's private band, and the boys and gentlemen of the Chapel Royal"—"the solemn and interesting service" concluding with "a grand chorus"—the state banquet in the Picture Gallery "in honour of the occasion," with "the massive and costly service of gold plate"—and the detachment of Foot Guards "mounted as a Guard of Honour in front of the palace"—we must leave to imagination. As a spectacle it was, no doubt, worth seeing—as a religious ceremonial it excites amazement and pity—amazement that rational creatures should take so much pains to reduce the spiritual to the sensuous, and pity for the blindness which seeks by such means to do homage to Christianity.

It has been the fashion, of late, to sneer at Frenchmen for being governed by their fondness for theatrical show, and for making *fetes* and processions part of the machinery of civil administration. No man sees the wallet on his own back. The very journals which pour contempt upon republican Paris, for thus intermingling laws and spectacles, record with unruffled complacency all the details of a proceeding at the Court of London, which carries a stage-exhibition into, not an affair of government, but of religious worship. Well, then! since they indulge in criticism upon the childish association of incompatible ideas displayed by their neighbours, we beg to ask these journalists, and the aristocratic patrons whom they delight to honour, a few questions anent heterogeneous assortments somewhat nearer home.

What spiritual truth, pray, is typified or illustrated, by the presence, at a baptism, of "the Diplomatic Corps" in their robes of office? What emotion of the heart is meant to be expressed by processions marshalled by Garter King of Arms? Which of the Christian graces do Lancaster Herald, Windsor Herald, and Chester Herald personate? Or are we to take them for Faith, Hope, and Charity? What is the link of connexion between grateful consecration of childhood to God, and Gold Stick, and Silver Stick, in waiting? What principle of divine truth is rendered more impressive upon the conscience, by lining the approaches to, and the entrance of, the chapel, by Gentlemen-at-Arms, and Yeomen of the Guard? And how are we to interpret religiously, "a detachment of the Foot-Guards, with the band of the regiment, mounted as a Guard of Honour in front of the palace?"—in honour of whom, of God, or of the Queen?

And all this—jewels, music, processions, full-dress uniforms, richly embroidered tabards, collars of Knighthood, Honiton lace, and Guards of Honour—all this, we suppose, constitutes aristocratic notions of the mode in which God is to be approached and worshipped. This thing of feathers, gems, and scenic display, is mistaken for religion! Why, it is not only a lifeless doll, but it is utterly

unlike what it is meant to represent. There is no verisimilitude in it. You may find its counterpart in heathenism—but not one feature of Christianity does it suggest—neither its simplicity, its purity, its grandeur nor its power. It is merely barbaric—a "vain show"—a display, not of humility but of pride—an inanimate, worthless, misconceived, beggarly pretence, dressed in the garb of devotion. It is the State's pet-doll—and the aristocracy nurse it as though it were a living child. The instinct of their order prompts their imagination, and they gratify their fashionable tastes under the delusion that they are serving God.

## THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of the Protestant Association in Exeter-hall, on Wednesday last, is worthy of notice, as a specimen of the increasing bitterness existing towards the Romish Church in the breasts of all true members of the Protestant Establishment of this country, as the similarity between the two systems becomes more apparent, and the principles on which they are founded more obviously identical. The familiar fable of the pot and the kettle is a good illustration of the vituperation of the evangelical apostles at this meeting; every charge they brought, every argument they used, and every opprobrious epithet they launched against the Papists, recoiled with redoubled force upon themselves, and to every intelligent eye they stood forth in all the dignity of self-condemnation. The Anglican pot literally boiled over with indignation at the blackness of the Romish kettle. Never was such a bubble of wrath, such a sputter of frothy denunciation; the infernal cauldron of Hecate, in which the charmed hell-broth was brewed from every hideous ingredient, could scarcely have disgorged such a flood of venom as the pious orators of the Establishment poured forth without mercy upon their brethren of the Romish Communion. The quarrels of relatives are proverbially malignant; but the ungrateful offspring in this instance distances all former examples of monstrous and unfilial conduct. Not content with the parent's inheritance, the very clothes with which she used to adorn herself, the houses she built with so much expense and skill, and the bread she used to eat, this unnatural daughter of an infirm and sickly mother adds insult to injury, and tramples on the victim of her cupidity and vice.

The most remarkable speech of the day was made by the Rev. H. Stowell, of Manchester, who began by remarking that, unless the Catholic Emancipation Bill was repealed, we should certainly be repealed from among the nations, with other remarks of a like nature, proving this bill to be the very handiwork of Satan, and the crying sin of the country. Now, it is somewhat singular, and not a little suspicious, that the Emancipation Act should have been the signal for such desperate invective against the Catholics, and that out of it should have arisen, as it were, argument for their condemnation, and proof of their criminality. Where, we may ask, was all this pious hatred of Catholic principles, this zealous denunciation of Romish doctrine, and this unmeasured abuse of all Papists, wheresoever they may be found, before that act? Echo answers, Where? Peace was the order of the day then; charity was the noblest of the graces; and a conscientious Catholic was pitied on account of his education, where he is now pronounced to be either an impostor or a fool. The reason must be obvious. So long as the winter of legal disqualification retains the grub in its state of inanition, so long it may remain unmolested and unnoticed; but when the sunshine of emancipation brings forth the butterfly, to taste the sweets from which it was before debarred—when the hitherto disqualified Papist is enabled to share in the delights of power—and oh! tell it not in Gath! probably to share also in the endowments of the Government—then indeed comes the time for exertion, then his principles become very odious and his doctrine very devilish, and against him and his, his church, his ministers, and his



worship, it is high time to write, "Let them be anathema maranatha!"

The orator goes on to say, that "England has now only the alternative presented to her of rushing on her ruin, or returning to her primitive principles;" by which, of course, he means returning to that state of primitive excellence which obtained before the passing of the obnoxious act of emancipation. Now will the Rev. Hugh Stowell point us to any one period in the ecclesiastical or political history of this country to which it would be desirable to return if it were possible? Is there any one era, from the time of the Reformation to the present day, which presents an enviable picture on which the eye can rest with regret for the change which has taken place? If not, then are we shut up to the astounding conclusion, that the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, has been talking nonsense.

Again, referring to the first French revolution, Mr. Stowell remarked, that "he attributed the infidelity which distinguished the French during that period to a recoil from the hideous and debased system of Romanism; and that if Christianity were nothing else than Popery, he would become an Infidel himself to-morrow; and that the result in France would have been widely different had our own beloved Church been established there." To the first part of this observation we do not feel disposed to demur: no doubt the horrible state of the church was one of the principal causes of the demoralization and atheism which distinguished the latter part of the eighteenth century; and men turned from a system in which to worship God was an insult to their reason, to the worship of reason, where there was no God. Of the assertion, however, that the Church of England would have been an effectual barrier to the infidelity of the period, we must offer our most emphatic disbelief. It must be admitted by all, that the state of religion in this country during the reign of Charles II., for instance, was most deplorable; and that if there were no disgusting rites performed in the churches which the inherent propriety of English manners would not have tolerated, yet so truly infamous was the condition of society, especially among the higher classes, that it has been said by an able writer, that "a Court, identical in every respect with that of Charles II., could be selected any night from the pavement of Regent-street." How was it that "our own beloved Church" did not prevent this? There is no such mighty change in the principles of the Church of England since the time of Edward VI., and yet they were not of sufficient strength to prevent an almost unanimous relapse into Popery, which Mr. Stowell considers synonymous with infidelity, when Mary succeeded to the throne. Vast numbers of the clergy in that day held their livings, like the Vicar of Bray, in consequence of the easy and pleasant manner in which they could glide from Popery to Protestantism, and from Protestantism back to Popery again. And even in the present day, when these boasted principles have been tried for more than three centuries, they are found wholly insufficient to prevent the very men who are educated to expound them declaring that they are compatible with the belief of "all Roman doctrine." How, then, can any man assert that the Church of England is a sure barrier against infidelity? She never has been, and never will be, as a State Church; and with equal sincerity and truth we can say, that did the profession of Christianity involve the necessity of believing all the absurd dogmas, and supporting all the execrable abuses, of the English Church, we would become an Infidel to-morrow.

THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Patriot* writes:—"A measure to which you naturally attach a great importance, the complete separation of the Church from the State, and the suppression of the clerical salaries, has many times been discussed; and there was hardly any difference as to the soundness of the principle; but it was impossible for Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, and Crémieux, to overlook the dangerous consequences likely to result from its application. One hundred archbishops and bishops, and four or five hundred canons and deans might, without any inconvenience, be left without stipend; but forty thousand parish priests, most of whom cannot obtain eight or ten pounds a year from poor villagers, could not, without danger, be deprived of the twenty or twenty-five pounds a year which the State undertook to pay, when the property of the clergy was taken possession of. The suspension of such payments would be considered as a violation of a solemn contract, and as the consequence of a secret determination to destroy religion. Forty thousand churches would resound with anathemas and excommunications, and the Government would not be able to withstand the storm which such a measure would raise." In a subsequent letter he says:—"In confirmation of my opinion concerning the separation of the Church from the State, you will remark that a tenth Ministry, specially devoted to public worship, has just been appointed. As I told you in my last letter, the non-payment of the clergy in France would be a hazardous experiment. We cannot set that example. As a compensation for your disappointment, you have the temporal *déchéance* of the Pope."

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

### SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

(Abridged from the *Scottish Press*.)

On Thursday morning a public breakfast, under the auspices of this Association, took place in the saloon of Gibb's Royal Hotel, Prince's-street—William Duncan, Esq., S.S.C., in the chair. The saloon was completely filled, and among the audience we observed many of the most influential friends of the voluntary cause from all parts of the country. At the request of the Chairman, a blessing was asked by the Rev. Francis Muir, of Leith; Rev. J. Edwards (late of Brighton) gave thanks after breakfast.

The CHAIRMAN, after some remarks on the abeyance of the voluntary agitation in Scotland, and the favourable prospects of the cause both at home and abroad, said:—

Allow me now to advert for a moment to the second question—what measures should be adopted? First of all, it appears to me that information ought to be diffused amongst the people by means of lectures, public meetings, and the press, both pamphlets and newspapers. Then, as no alteration can take place without a repeal of existing statutes; and as that can only be accomplished through the instrumentality of members of Parliament, it appears to me that Dissenting electors ought to use every endeavour to secure representatives who will support their views [applause]. And then, perhaps, looking to the House of Commons, constituted as it presently is, and must be, so long as small counties and small boroughs return as many representatives as the largest, the most populous, and the most influential, as there is little likelihood that a majority of that House will be to give effect to any views opposed to existing ecclesiastical establishments, it would seem to me that a little agitation for an extension of the elective franchise [applause], and for electoral districts [hear, hear], the last especially, would be of great advantage—inasmuch as, if successful, these reforms would have the effect of infusing more of the popular mind and feeling into the House of Commons, and so inducing the members of that House and the Legislature at large to repeal those laws which give rights and privileges to one denomination and withhold them from all the others, and to frame laws more in harmony with the spirit and genius of the age [enthusiastic applause]. I have just one other sentence to add. If we recommence our labours, let us prove to the world, and especially to our friends in the Established Church, that we are not actuated by personal enmity, and that it is the system and not the men we oppose. Our cause is good. It will gain nothing by violence and personalities; it will lose nothing by courtesy associated with firmness.

Dr. YOUNG, of Perth, said:—

The question of State Churches was now the subject of anxious thought by some in the Establishment, and by many in other communions where it might scarcely be expected [cheers]. It was, therefore, of great importance to awaken the voluntary controversy, and for Dissenters to be in an organized state. No time could be fitter for such a meeting than the present, when many ministers were in Edinburgh from different parts of the country, and could see each other, and talk to each other, face to face. More real good could be done by such a meeting than by a dozen of merely local meetings.

Dr. EADIE, of Glasgow, cordially concurred with the remarks of the Chairman and of Dr. Young:—

It was at the peril of Dissenters if they relaxed their efforts before civil establishments of religion had been carried into oblivion [cheers]. There was much to encourage. In other lands the work was being done. It was begun in France, and would soon be done in Prussia. It was melancholy that in Germany many of the most learned and pious men were hearty devotees of State-churchism. Dr. Tholuck, of Halle, for example, says that his heart is much grieved at the evil which the church will suffer from the assaults upon civil establishments. His heart, like that of Eli, trembles for the ark of God, but, as in the case of Eli, so is it now, the ark of God would be safe if it were where it should be. If it is injured, it is because it is where it should never have been [cheers]. He hoped that now when the agitation was renewed, it would be conducted with vigour.

Dr. HARPER, of Leith, was happy that they could speak to each other words of encouragement. The cordial feeling manifested at the public meeting at which the Scottish Anti-state-church Association was organized was a token for good, and gave good ground to hope for efficient working. The Association purposed to pursue a line of tactics, to direct their energies against specific grievances, and particularly that hateful impost, the annuity-tax. It purposed, also, to watch carefully every movement which affects the general question—such wretched Government jobs as the Irish colleges. He (Dr. Harper) attached great importance to the Society's purpose to direct its particular attention to specific grievances. The whole system is a fact, to be sure—a laugh—a great fact, which blocks up our way wherever we turn; but it is of great moment to present the prominent points before the public mind. It is also of great importance, as has been more than once observed, to attend to the spirit and temper in which the controversy is conducted. Let us look well to that. Let it not be said we are attacking the men when we are attacking their opinions.

Dr. TAYLOR, of Auchtermuchty, said he rejoiced that the voluntary discussion was to be revived, and believed that although the difficulties were very great, good would be the result. The results of a vigorous and sustained agitation now would lead to results surpassing in magnitude and importance those which flowed from the former agitation, although these were greater than the most sanguine dared to anticipate [applause].

Dr. BRUCE, of Belfast, after apologizing for the

absence, on account of indisposition, of his father, who would have been delighted to have been present on the occasion, and who had shown his attachment to the voluntary principle thirty-seven years ago, by refusing to accept the *Regium Donum*, as inconsistent with the kingly rights of Jesus Christ—said that he (Dr. Bruce) had been long at school on this subject. He agreed with the general principles of the Association.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Kirkwall, said he believed, that both for the sake of the country and the Church, the time had come for vigorous exertion in this cause.

The Rev. Mr. MARSHALL, of Coupar-Angus, was one of those who considered that the agitation ought never to have been suspended, and who now rejoiced to see it resumed:—

He trusted that, in time to come, they would be guided less by policy than they had been in times past. He said this with all respect to the sage and kind advice to which they had that morning been listening [hear, and a laugh]. He held, if the voluntary principle was what they believed it to be—an integral part of the truth as it was in Jesus—they were not at liberty at any time, or for any cause, to suspend active and energetic efforts to promote it [hear]. He was, therefore, of opinion, that instead of being so very much troubled about the unpleasant feeling which was mingled with all controversy, they ought to leave the results in the hand of God. This might not be worldly wisdom according to the minds of some masters in Israel, but he had no hesitation in saying that it was Christian wisdom: and, besides, it was the course of duty [hear, and applause].

After referring to the position of the Free Church still in the wilderness, and disposed to tarry there, Mr. Marshall alluded to the encouragement which they ought to derive in their movement, from the fact that the adherents of the Establishment were now but a very small minority of the population of the land, and that the Church itself was weak in character and in influence. If the Church of Scotland were allowed much longer to exist as an Established Church, he was convinced that it would only be by the sufferance of her enemies. He then adverted to the state of matters on the Continent of Europe, and concluded by declaring that it was high time that they were making their voice and influence to be felt on this question.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Alexandria, the Rev. Mr. Swan (Congregationalist), the Rev. Mr. Johnson (Baptist), the Rev. Mr. Pringle, of Newcastle, the Rev. Mr. Cairns, of Berwick, and the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, of Greenock; the latter of whom made a suggestion, which was agreed to be carried into effect, as to the appointment of a committee of the Anti-state-church Association in Edinburgh to correspond with Voluntary Dissenters in every part of the country, with a view to the formation of local committees, and the diffusion of information and advice when important questions arose.

At the close of the proceedings it was agreed, in accordance with a letter from the British Anti-state-church Association, to petition against the *Regium Donum* in Ireland.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting then separated.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—We are glad to hear that the Committee have it in contemplation to hold a public meeting at Willis's-rooms, in a few weeks, at which several members of the House of Commons are to be invited. This is a timely arrangement; and we hope that the House generally—at least that portion of it that can afford to bear the light which the Association is able to throw on a question which has hitherto had no recognised representative in St. Stephen's—will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of preparing for the peaceful conflict to which friend and foe are alike pressing the question on.

ACCRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.—A lecture on the principles of the Anti-state-church Association was delivered in the Baptist Chapel of this place, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. D. Rhys Stephen, of Manchester. This deservedly popular lecturer was listened to with deep attention by a numerous and delighted auditory, and his sentiments were received with frequent demonstrations of approval. At the close of the lecture it was announced that there would be a meeting of the friends of the above Association in the Independent School-room next week, to form a local organization for this district.

### THE VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

At the conclusion of an article on the late "Hampden Controversy," the *Toronto Examiner* of the 23rd ult. contains the following remarks on the Anti-state-church question in Canada:—

But our readers may inquire what particular relationship has all this to the people of Canada? We reply, that with the inhabitants of every British Colony we are deeply interested in the principles involved in this controversy, and are now already partially exposed to their deleterious application. The Queen has already made and pensioned State Bishops in Canada. Are we to submit to the growth of the deep and pervading curse of Church and State connexion in this province? Are we to submit to have our public lands and revenues appropriated to such a purpose, contrary to the well-understood wishes of the people, and to the voice of our Provincial Parliament? Shall the rectories which the treachery of a Colborne violently thrust upon the people of this colony, remain as they now are to be the nucleus of this monster evil? Shall the funds in England arising from the sale of the clergy reserves, to be between £100,000 and £150,000 sterling, be devoted to the building up of one or more systems of religious sectarianism amongst us, to be a curse to the province for ages to come? or shall the whole be devoted to the support of



our common or grammar-schools, and be employed to relieve our population from the present tax for educating their children? Shall the people of Canada be perpetually exposed as they have been to the machinations of the spirit of a State hierarchy, seeking to obtain power in order to enslave them? Shall our educational institutions be made instrumental in the hands of selfish and wicked ecclesiastics, as they have been, to further the designs of State religionists? Shall our religious teachers or communities be any longer degraded or insulted, as heretofore some of them have been, by the proffer of special executive favours previous to general elections? Shall they be exposed to be, in fact, bribed into quiescence, if not into co-operation, with unprincipled High-Church monopolists? We are deeply interested in this question—mightily concerned in arresting the progress of the State-church scheme in Canada: our highest and best interests—our liberty and the liberty of future generations depend upon our arresting this moral scourge, now in the incipient stages of its growth, and not when it shall have been "rooted, and grounded, and settled" in the land.

There never, perhaps, was a more favourable season for the organization of the friends of the Voluntary principle, of religious liberty, and of the purity of the Christian ministry, into a society to effect the entire emancipation of religion from State influence and corruption, than now. The late violence committed by a corrupt administration and a subsidized clergy, concerning the university question, against the moral feelings of the better class of all denominations, previous to the late general elections, have prepared the public mind for action upon this subject, and we hope the occasion may not be unimproved. The awakened intelligence of a free people must, ere long, sweep away this monstrous outrage against Christianity and society, both in Britain and the colonies, among the sad and gloomy relics of a dark age.

**SEIZURE OF BIBLES.**—A correspondent at St. Alban's writes:—"The State-church on Tuesday last took from Mr. R. Gibbs, stationer, 23 gilt-edged Bibles and 6 Prayer Books for a church-rate, also quite a variety of effects from others of his neighbours. A month since she took from the Rev. W. Upton, Baptist minister, two tables, and some cheese, and other goods from others in this town. The enclosed handbill has been freely circulated:—

## CAUTION!!!

Whereas the houses of the undermentioned inhabitants of the Abbey Parish, have been recently entered, and the following articles forcibly taken from them; viz.—

From Mr. Richard Gibbs's.	(Church-rate 10s. 6d.)
23 gilt-edged Bibles!!! and 6 ditto Prayer Books.	
Value of the lot £2 0s. 6d.	
From Mr. T. Bonds.	(Rate 10s.)
Four pair of men's high shoes	Value £1 11s.
From Mr. H. Whitbread's.	(Rate 10s.)
An Easy [?] Chair, 2 Windsor Chairs, a Table and a Music Stand.	Value £2 10s.
From Mr. T. Harris's.	(Rate 9s.)
3 dozen fine Brazilian Hats.	Value £2 14s.
From Miss Wood's.	(Rate 6s.)
2 Tables, a Fender, Hearth-rug, 4 Chairs, 8 Knives and 6 Forks, a Tea-tray, and a Washing-tub [much needed by the offender below-mentioned].	Value £3
From Mr. Jesse Hulks's.	(Rate 5s. 6d.)
3 pair of Boots.	Value £1 7s.

And whereas, this was done by persons well-known as the agents of an aged and notorious offender named

## CHURCH (OF ENGLAND)!

This is to caution all persons of respectability from holding any communication with the said offender; and to invite the assistance of the virtuous part of the community in bringing her to public justice."

**THE NEW CASE AGAINST THE REV. G. C. GORHAM,** founded on his having omitted or altered part of the service prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer, has been abandoned by the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. Gorham having notified to his congregation that such irregularities would be avoided in future.

**CHURCH-RATES AT DORRING.**—A correspondent in this town writes:—"The law has taken its course, by laying hold of a portion of the goods and chattels of several Nonconformist friends here, for the expenses of the Church Established by law. They were sold on the 1st instant, and the produce of sale demonstrates the moderation of the Churchwardens, who, I believe, most unwillingly performed their office. Enclosed I send you an address to the inhabitants, by 'One who is rated' (your present correspondent), and a 'Reply,' for your edification and use."

**SUICIDE OF THE HON. H. G. REDHEAD YORKE, M.P.**—On Thursday afternoon this gentleman was observed while walking across the Regent's-park, in the direction of Gloucester gate, to put something to his mouth and suddenly stagger and fall. A valet, and a man named James Ewen, who were passing, hastened to the spot, and found the deceased lying on his back on the grass, apparently lifeless. Near the body was an empty phial without a cork, bearing on it a label, on which was written the words "Prussic acid—poison."

It is stated that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have appointed James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, to the charge of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon, at a salary of £250 a year.—*Globe.*

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. WILSON.**—This case (which relates to Lady Hewley's Charities in the north of England) is still proceeding in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The contention on the part of the relators who represent the three original denominations of English Dissenters is, that Scotch clergymen having congregations in England in communication with the Scotch Kirk or the Scotch Secession Church have no claim to participate in the charity. At the rising of the Court, on Wednesday, it was arranged that the cause should stand adjourned till the 29th inst., when the argument will be again proceeded with. It is expected that the hearing will occupy two or three days.

**MR. CRIPPS, M.P.** for Cirencester, whose collision with Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., must be fresh in the public memory, died on Thursday, of brain fever.

## RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

## BRITISH MISSIONS.

The first united annual meeting of this Society, comprising the Home Missionary, the Colonial, and the Irish Evangelical Societies, was held in Exeter-hall, on the evening of Tuesday, 9th inst., at 6 o'clock. Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, in the chair.

The meeting having been commenced by singing and prayer, the CHAIRMAN said they were assembled under circumstances of a somewhat unusual nature; three societies holding their meetings in one—the Home Missions, the Colonial, and the Irish Evangelical Societies. He hoped that the change would be acceptable to those friends who supported the Societies, and useful in promoting the great objects they had in view. Combination and union seemed to mark every important object in society at the present time. It was a time, too, when every man was called to do something, and no time for Christians to fold their hands. He thought that England was now dearer to her people than at any former period of her existence. Well then, the things for which they pleaded were for our own beloved England. Millions of its population were without Bibles, without the worship of God in any shape whatever. Was it not a sad fact to state that, in the nineteenth century, England had still to be evangelized. Millions were living without God and without hope in the world. Let these things be properly laid to heart, and in this and more extended channels efforts be made to wipe off the stain from our religion and our country. With regard to the Irish Evangelical Societies, he might say that he was no advocate for repeal of the Union between Ireland and England; he believed it would be an unfortunate day for both countries if that repeal were effected. He expected remedies to many of the Irish distresses from the reception of the Gospel of peace among them. In reference to the Colonial Missionary Society, he might ask, what was so interesting to an Englishman contemplating the emigrant whom misfortune had driven from his fatherland? He looked around on the wilderness to which he had come, and found it a fit emblem of the wilderness of his own heart. He was far away from all source of consolation and hope. It was the duty of the Society to send him the Bible, to send him pastors and teachers, to help him to amend; help him to build places of worship, and make him feel that there is but one God, the Father of all, both in England and in the colonies. There was a crisis in the history of societies, as well as in the history of nations. All our great institutions were born in revolutionary times, cradled in darkness, and in the storm. That which shook the throne, also shook the churches; but in shaking them it only roused them to new life and activity, and caused them to put on their strength. Now was the time for the church to arouse herself, and for Christians to act as men bearing the high commission of the God of heaven. He concluded by calling upon the Secretary of the Home Missionary Society to read the Report.

Mr. ASHTON then read the twenty-ninth Report of the Home Missionary Society, from which it appeared that the net receipts of this Society during the last year had been £6,672 2s. 7d., the expenditure £7,301 16s. 4d., leaving a balance against the Society of £739 13s. 9d. Eight new stations had been assisted or adopted, but more than twenty proposals had been reluctantly declined. The number of missionaries in the actual service of the Society was 50, as well as 59 grantees, and 8 students, all of whom were engaged in their various duties and spheres; thus they had 117 men preaching in 495 towns or villages, to more than 47,707 hearers of all classes. They had 112 churches, consisting of 5,167 members, 681 of whom were united during the last year. The number of their Sunday-schools was 193, containing 13,719 scholars, and 1,544 teachers. They had 106 Bible classes, with 1,717 pupils. 3,880 Bibles, 60,000 tracts, and 48,324 religious publications had been circulated during the year.

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES then read the Report of the Irish Evangelical Society. It spoke of the almost unparalleled distress and trial from sickness and famine that had prevailed, yet there was enough of a cheering nature to stimulate the Society to renewed efforts. There had been labouring during the past year under the auspices of the Society, 30 ministers, and 23 Scripture readers. They had 34 day, Sabbath, and infant-schools, in which were 1,710 children. Their disbursements during the last year had been £3,662 3s. 4d.; and their income £3,233 12s. 5d., showing a deficiency of £428 10s. 11d. The reading of the Report of the Colonial Missionary Society was deferred until a future part of the proceedings.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET, in rising to move the first resolution, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said he was quite satisfied that if there were no reports, societies would soon lose the confidence of the public; and he was equally sure that societies made a sad mistake in postponing meetings with their reports. Meetings did believe they were honest men to whom they committed their money, and they only wished they would act like wise men too, and get to business at once [cheers]. He would without further preliminary remarks read the first resolution; it was as follows:—

That the statement explanatory of the Home Missionary Society's operations now read be received, adopted, and printed, and that since patriotism and philanthropy concur with evangelical piety in urging the vigorous maintenance of a more extended ministrations of such religious ordinances as sacred scripture prescribes, and England requires, especially in the labours of home missions and rural itineraries:—seeing the expedients of secularized Christianity are always certain to fail, as they have already proved ineffectual in supplying the multi-

tudes with knowledge of the truth; and the condition and separate action of some independent churches may lead to a neglect of remote and benighted localities.

It appeared that in this resolution we were called upon to look to patriotism, philanthropy, and evangelic piety as urging us to the vigorous maintenance of this Society. Now who could doubt the success of an undertaking aided by such powerful auxiliaries as these? What was patriotism? Why, it was the love of one's country. And was there a man present who did not love his country? If such there were, let him at once depart, let him find a home amid woods and wilds far from mankind. Patriotism did not induce a dislike of other countries; it did not necessarily urge a dislike to republican France or America; it did not necessarily urge a dislike to despotic Russia, nor to the pale crescent of the Grand Turk; but whilst it quarrelled not with any other nation, it had its dwelling at home, and had the prosperity of home for its single object [cheers], and the best expression of patriotism would be the diffusion of the Gospel of Christ in our own land. Then in the resolution we were not only called upon to admit that patriotism required exertion, but that philanthropy also urged them to exertion. And what was philanthropy? It was the love of mankind; it went higher than nationality, without despising it,—it carried nationality with it. It was like the sun, giving light to all. Philanthropy should always be as generous and universal in its benefits as the sun. Then this resolution went still further, it told us that not only did patriotism and philanthropy require exertion, but that evangelical piety urged it likewise. And what was evangelical piety? Why, it was the piety of the New Testament. There might be another kind of piety,—a feeling of stern sincerity and confidence that we were right, and ardour to bring others to our own views, but still lacking the Spirit of Christ. The Home Missionary Society sought the aid of all classes, as it looked with complacency on all men. He called upon members of the Church of England to aid it, and urged Independents to give it their best support. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Manchester, seconded the resolution. He had come there hoping to sit and silently enjoy the meeting. He would just remark, that he thought they were promoting the real good of England in spreading, not only evangelical truth, but in also diffusing Congregational sentiments. The Home Missionary Society had great claims upon the people of England; and he believed that the religion of this country had been its only safeguard, whilst confusion, and tumult, and ruin, were spread over the neighbouring countries. He had traversed a great part of the continent of Europe last year, but had nowhere seen a meeting like the present; such meetings seemed peculiar to England alone [hear, hear], and were mighty means in diffusing the truth. He concluded by seconding the resolution.

The resolution being put to the meeting was passed unanimously.

Dr. MORISON moved the next resolution. He believed that the events of the day, so remarkable in many respects, were tending to give advantages to Christianity which had not been enjoyed in past generations [cheers]. The increase of light and liberty among the nations of the earth was everywhere opening doors for the gospel, and affording opportunity for the introduction of Christian truth, which they must embrace with their whole hearts. It was delightful to him, at a time when so much was heard to the disadvantage of Irishmen, to learn from the Report of the Irish Evangelical Society something of a different character. He believed if Ireland were dealt with as she ought to be, she would present a very different aspect from that in which we were at present compelled to contemplate her. He believed that the power of philanthropy—of Christian philanthropy—was the only thing to liberate Ireland from the thralldom in which she groaned. He believed that a pure and free gospel, sustained by the free energies of a people made free by Christianity, was the agent destined to bring peace, joy, and happiness to that country. In reference to the Reports which had been read, he did not agree with the lecture of his friend against reports. He thought it very bad taste in a meeting to dislike listening to a report of the details of a society's operations [cheers]. The resolution he held was as follows:—

That this meeting has heard with lively satisfaction the abstract of the Report of the Irish Branch of British Missions which has been read, since it records the harmonious co-operation of the brethren of the Congregational denominations in that land, the prospect of extended usefulness in every part of the country, especially in the province of Connaught, and the settlement in the city of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, of approved brethren, who, it is hoped, by their efforts and their influence, will advance the cause of evangelical missions in the sister kingdom.

The Rev. T. B. SMITH, of Dublin, seconded the resolution. He claimed the sympathy of the meeting on behalf of that country which he had the honour to represent. He was happy in being able to do away with an impression on the public mind, that the Irish nation was a nation for which it was of very little use to make any effort for its improvement; and that it was an ungrateful nation, and the sooner we were done with it the better; that we had given her bread, and with rabid ingratitude she had in return presented the pike and spear. He denied *in toto* that Ireland was ungrateful to England for kindness to them during the famine. The rabid nonsense uttered at Conciliation Hall was not the voice of the Irish people. He said this with confidence, because he had had opportunities of witnessing their feelings himself. But something more must be done by the British Government for Ireland than yet had been done; the land must be freed



from its miserable entail before much permanent good could be effected. He concluded a long and eloquent speech amid immense applause, by cordially seconding the resolution.

Dr. MASSIE then announced the collection, stating that he had received a donation for the Society of £5 5s. from George Grey, Esq. The collection was then made.

The Rev. ALGERNON WELLS now read the Report of the Colonial Missionary Society, from which it appeared that the Society had sustained a deep loss in the death of three of its missionaries. The finances of the year had prospered notwithstanding the prevailing commercial distress. The receipts for the year were £3,131 15s. 1d., exceeding the income of the preceding year by £611 5s. The expenditure during the year had been £2,833 14s. 4d., leaving a balance in their favour of £298 1d.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH moved the next resolution:—

That the meeting heard with much satisfaction the favourable report of the financial position of the Colonial Missionary Society, as well as of its operation and prospects; and the meeting would encourage this board of directors to prosecute with increased vigour the interesting and important branch of British Missions, as the colonies are so rapidly increasing in population, resources, intelligence, and self-government.

Colonization seemed to be the means appointed by Divine Providence, whereby men were to be diffused to cultivate the earth, and render it what God intended it to be, one vast colony of redeemed spirits. The position of this country, as an island, seemed peculiarly to characterise it as a colonizing country. Britain seemed to be mistress of the world, of the world in regard to its colonies. The attempts of many other nations at colonization had signally failed. He referred to the French at Algeria, and at Tahiti, and expressed a hope that an act of justice to that country would be done by that noble people and government who had just abolished slavery throughout the French dominions [loud applause]. He remembered when a child he imbibed the common idea that Frenchmen and Englishmen were natural enemies, but henceforth and for ever they must be brethren. Who did not wish to call such a man as Lamartine a brother? [thunders of applause.] He (the speaker) would not be suspected by those who knew him of revolutionary feelings, and so acting in it; but who could look upon a people so driven to revolution, without wishing them all success? [cheers.] He cordially moved the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. GALLOWAY, late of St. John's, New Brunswick, seconded the resolution. He referred to the great tendency in all emigrant populations to degenerate into habits of total disregard for Christianity, from their being removed from all restraints and thrown entirely upon their own resources; and they peculiarly needed the care of the Colonial Missions. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Mr. AVELING moved, and Mr. ADDISCOT seconded, the fourth resolution as follows:—

That the three Societies being now united in one confederation, this meeting rejoices in their unions, and resolves that the following be the board of directors for the British Missions during the next year.

Dr. Massie having read the directors' names, the resolution was passed unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed and briefly acknowledged, the Rev. T. James pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

#### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 54th anniversary of this Society was held in the large room, Exeter-hall, yesterday morning. Even in the month of May it is rare that the hall presents a more joyful spectacle than it did on that occasion. The room was crowded early, and the proceedings commenced before ten, the time announced, with the 12th hymn of the Missionary Selection, which was sung to the tune of New Sabbath.

The Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON then offered up prayer. JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., presided. After a few preliminary observations, he said, While the high talent of those who would follow him prevented his occupying many moments of their time, he might be permitted to make a passing observation or two on this most eventful period of European history. How far the events occurring around them might be connected with the progress and success of Christian missions was not for him to conjecture, but they might hope, and they ought fervently to pray, that those events might be overruled for the extension and perfection of the church of Christ in distant lands. Amid all those events it was their consolation to know, that He who reigneth supreme was wonderful in counsel and excellent in working [cheers]; and when they reflected that this country had been made the especial depository of religious truth, and when they remembered that that people were then, heart and hand, engaged to a large extent in the attempt to diffuse the Word of Life over all the ends of the earth, and when they remembered that that and similar societies were vying with each other for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel of their salvation to the distant ends of the earth, might they not hope that God was intending to honour Britain in sending forth his truth to distant nations by its means; and might they not hope that those events would turn out for the furtherance of the Gospel? [applause.] He did not refer to those convulsions and disasters which had occurred in Europe, except to connect them intimately with the progress of the Gospel [hear, hear, and cheers]. But they had lately seen how thrones might crumble into the dust, and become annihilated or abandoned; how soon dynasties might fall away and perish—they had heard in the distance the shout of defiance at constituted authority, and listened to the din of arms

and the dire sounds of artillery; to the groans of the wounded and dying; they had had pictured to them the wasting and the desolation of civil strife, the absorption of wealth, the wreck of credit, all the evils that followed from social disruption. And why was it that the British nation was spared? In Britain's preservation they recognised the hand of God, and they would earnestly beseech him that those events might be sanctified to their country. But why had they been exempt from those calamities? Was it that the love of peace and order, and the abhorrence of bloodshed, had been instrumental, through the infinite mercy of Heaven, in preserving us? [applause.] He had referred to our national sins, and he hesitated whether it was fit for him to charge the nation with its guilt and crime. But who did not feel that they had much to deplore, much to repent, and much to reform? Britain had a hatred of anarchy, and God might be reserving her for some glorious work—for conveying the gospel of peace to the unconverted [cheers]. But although they had escaped many calamities that had afflicted other countries—though we had in the providence of God had to endure trials alike instructive and impressive, their commerce had been greatly interrupted; and, indeed, all their great interests had been greatly affected by what had been passing around them, but they must acknowledge that the vicissitudes had fallen more particularly upon the industrious, the working classes, although the distress had certainly affected all classes, and it was certainly not a cause of wonder, though it might be of regret, that the Society's funds had suffered. But there was still left the warm heart of Britain [hear, hear]. They could still rely upon the efforts of the people—they would not desert such an institution. These events might have served to try the attachment of Christian friends who had voluntarily supported the Society; but let commerce revive, let prosperity return, and they would soon find that if it had lost a little of its means, it had not lost the affections or the prayers of the people, and that hereafter they would contribute as generously, if not more generously, than ever to the funds of that Institution [cheers]. An appeal had been made to the Christians of Britain to make up a deficiency arising in consequence of the embarrassments of trade. He was happy to inform them that it had been generously responded to; and he knew not whether most to admire for that proof of zeal, and courage, and self-denial, the directors, or the friends who contributed to the Society's relief. He read an extract from a paper he had received, stating that the appeal had been followed by the happiest results. He trusted the friends of that Society, by their constant contributions, would support the Society; and that, through the blessing of God, they might see them extending their missionary labours far and wide through distant lands [loud applause]. He then called upon the Foreign Secretary to read the Report.

The Rev. A. TIDMAN then read an abstract of the Report, from which it appeared that the total expenditure of the Society during the year 1847 had been £79,265 5s. 1d., and the income £77,614 16s. 5d.; showing a balance against the Society of £1,650 8s. 8d. The amount received from a special appeal on behalf of the funds of the Society was £6,347. The Report was altogether of a cheerful and cheering character. The influence of Sir Harry Smith was gratefully acknowledged as having been most acceptable in preserving the missionaries and their stations from the incursions and disturbances of the Caffres; and it appeared the honourable baronet had been much gratified at the appearance of their station in Cape of Good Hope. Some munificent legacies and donations were recorded. Various translations of the Bible and other books into foreign languages were exhibited. The reading of the Report was frequently warmly cheered, and the greatest interest manifested throughout.

The Rev. Dr. ARCHER moved the first resolution as follows:—

That the Report of which an abstract had been read be approved, printed, and circulated; and that this meeting hereby records its deep and grateful sense of the Divine mercy vouchsafed to the London Missionary Society during the fifty-fourth year of its operations in the preservation to an unusual extent of its numerous and valued missionaries from death and disease; in the faithfulness and efficiency with which they have been enabled to prosecute their onerous and varied duties; in the removal of obstructions and the increase of facilities to their self-denying labours; and above all in the enlargement and prosperity of the churches, which they have been honoured to gather to the Lord Jesus Christ from among the heathen.

The Report must have cheered the heart of every man who had listened to it: he thought scarcely had a Report fuller of light and hope for the future ever been read on that platform. With the shaded exceptions, which were few, all was bright and transparently pure and happy. He would refer to the exceptions, ere he passed on to the more general features. Death had been in the east, and Samuel Flavel, a man who had laboured for many years, and who was a Hindoo, who had been converted to the cross of Christ, had been called to his rest. The rev. speaker referred to the absolute necessity for a large amount of native agency to carry on the work of God [cheers]. He thought there was scarcely a man in the Christian church that thought conversions should be made so easily or so effectually by foreign missionaries as by native agents. There was a charm about a home melody, though it be simple and artless, and even silly to others, that made it richer to ourselves than the finest Italian production. Samuel Flavel, with his quiet Hindoo features, his gentlemanly character—for we must not forget that Hindoos might be gentlemanly as well as ourselves—and with his manner and deportment, would be much more powerful in speaking to the Hindoo than even Doctor Chalmers, with all his brilliant eloquence, if by the grace of God he had been led to preach to the Hindoos in their own tongue. Would

it not be well if some of our rich men or rich ladies, for it made no difference [laughter], would just catch the spirit of a simple-minded and holy female to whom reference had been made in the Report, who had bequeathed a sufficient sum to the Society to enable a missionary to be kept on the interest, if instead of leaving their money to be taxed by the legacy duty, they would give it to the Society, and thus furnish the means of setting up a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in some distant part of the earth, to preach to the teeming myriads of the population there, the gracious and glorious tidings of life through Christ? Reference had been made to Caffraria, to the scenes on the Cat river, the horrors of war which by the mercy of God had ceased. Reference had also been made to the statement which had been circulated, that their mission there was a failure. There were hirelings belonging to Government, and men who never hear a missionary's voice but, like some dirty cur, they spring at his heels. Failure there had not been, and there never had been a failure where the simple spirit of the Gospel had been carried out. There was a fanaticism in infidelity, which alone tried to raise a building without a foundation on which to raise it. They had heard the cheering statement of their brother Mr. Tidman, respecting the character of the son of the Queen of Madagascar, and he must say that he trembled even then for his safety, and would beseech his brethren to pray for that youth, that he might be shielded and sheltered by God until he came to occupy the throne beneath the shadow of which the church of Madagascar would be safe. All that was wanted was to have their work unchecked, and their course unimpeded. Reference had been made to the Island of Tahiti, in connexion with recent events in European politics. Let him assert a principle which he had asserted before—the principle of national responsibility in the present world. Individual responsibility was to a great degree only fully developed in eternity. He lived for ever, and therefore if he sinned against his God he should be punished for ever; but a nation had comparatively no posthumous existence, and a government had no being in the eternal condition; it lived for time, and in time. In time, if faithful, it is honoured; and in time, if wicked, it is punished. Louis Philippe was a monument of that principle. The lightning glance of heaven came down upon his Government and shook it to fragments. Tahiti's own Queen was a captive—true, but where was Louis Philippe? the exiled refugee of a land he tried to trick [loud applause]. He had been driven from his home. When the political chloroform began to lose its charm, the people, maddened by his oppression, started up in indignation against him [applause]. The character of that Queen had been most foully maligned; but the reason was that she was too good to truckle to the base schemes of her enemies. How long the present state of things might last he could not tell, but he would earnestly advise his brethren not to be in a hurry, but to bide their time. It was very delightful to reflect that, notwithstanding all their trials, their brethren had stood fast and continued firm to the truth. All things indicated the principle of the imperativeness of the Bible being universally given. They had no hope in any kind of misty, dreamy speculations, no hope in anything but the truth, the spiritual truth, the truth of the living God, coming home to his own people. That truth, and that truth, alone could convert the earth to himself. Reference had been made by the Chairman, and would no doubt be again made, to the political changes going on in the world. In them he saw but the prognostics of good. There might be temporal changes; there might be storm and shakings, but every one would feel that those temporary changes, storms, and shakings, would rebound at length to truth, holiness, and peace [applause]. Had not the Church more freedom since those changes? [cheers.] The volcanic fire that heaves the land may cast it forth in the immediate neighbourhood of the crater from which it springs, but passing out over the earth and not left there it would do but little injury, and would save a great deal. We knew that all these things were the hand of the God of truth, and we saw in every part of Europe movements going on, as he hoped and fully believed for good [applause].

JOSEPH ALFRED HARDCASTLE, Esq., M.P. for Colchester, seconded the resolution. He said it would be vanity in him were he to think that with his unpractised tongue he could say anything to increase the effect of the eloquence of the gentleman that had just sat down; but if allowed, he would endeavour to impress upon them that in adopting the Report of which they had just heard an abstract read, if that adoption was to mean anything, it must come to this, that they must not simply acknowledge the arithmetical accuracy of the details furnished by the officers of the Society, they must not only say to themselves and to each other that they admired and revered the objects the Society had in view, they must not even content themselves with saying that they hoped the Society would prosper, they must do more than all that [hear, hear], by actual, personal, individual endeavour they must do what lay in their power to further the great, the divine objects for which that Society had been constituted half a century ago, and which it still continues to follow out [cheers]. Allusion had been made, and it was not wonderful that it should be, to the revolutionary state in which Europe appeared to be; and it was curious, to notice how that Society—having been cradled in a revolution, but not by revolution [hear]—had, in the course of the last fifty years, gone on from infancy to its full strength, while the state of Europe had been revolutionary throughout, and was now more revolutionary than ever [cheers]. It was very re-



markable to him, having been lately engaged in looking over some old papers of his grandfather's in reference to the early proceedings of that Society, to see how different was the view taken by the ruling powers fifty years ago from that taken by them now [hear, hear, and applause]. It was possible that some anonymous scribe might even now insinuate that some establishment of that Society had been a failure; but of the ends and objects of the Society itself there could be but one opinion. Only fifty years ago his grandfather had thought it necessary to write an elaborate essay to the editor of the *Anti-Jacobin Review*, describing the objects of the Society, to disprove an assertion that had been made that it was a revolutionary propaganda society, and which drew from the editor an apology for having admitted such an assertion in the pages of his magazine [hear, hear, and laughter]. They might congratulate themselves on the state and position to which the Society had at last arrived. He had been much surprised, in listening to the Report, an abstract of which had been read, to find they had so much to congratulate themselves upon, and so little to lament over [cheers]. He concluded by seconding the resolution.

The Rev. JOHN JORDAN, vicar of Henstone, supported the resolution. He said—Sir and Christian friends, it was not only a personal gratification, but he esteemed it a high privilege, that though not one of the Church with which that Society was principally connected, he was nevertheless permitted to appear there and to take a part in the proceedings that were going forward [cheers]. And certainly more deeply interesting, or more gratifying proceedings it had never been his lot to be present at [hear, hear, and cheers]. The chief reason why he admired that Society was, because of that great foundation on which it was originally laid, and on which it still stood and worked, and that foundation was the fundamental principle which declared that their God did not represent Episcopalianism, or Presbyterianism, or Independency, or any other form of Church government to the world, but it simply was to hold out to the world in need of it, the Gospel of Truth—those great principles which alone could give life, spirit, and energy, to the soul of man [cheers]. Those great truths which were capable of revolutionizing the world in the right manner, even after the example of those holy men of old who turned the world upside down—[cheers]—and of giving to the world that freedom, grace, and spirit which should make them not only suitable for this world, but should make them the more fitted to become denizens of the eternal world, there to live to the glory and praise of God their Redeemer and Saviour [applause]. In the fundamental principle laid down by the Society, they seemed to have made the discovery which was so much desired of old—some spot upon which a lever could be rested in order to move the world, and there certainly they had found the spot where they could rest the lever to move the spiritual world, that spot being God's truth, and the lever the preaching of that word. Let them be content to preach God's word which, though a despised thing among men, was honoured of God [applause].

The resolution having been read, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rev. ALGERNON WELLS moved the second resolution as follows:—

That this meeting presents to the directors of the London Missionary Society its hearty congratulations, that during a year of unexampled depression, extending to all branches of trade, commerce, and industry, by which the ordinary funds of the Society, in common with kindred institutions, could not be otherwise than unfavourably affected, they have nevertheless been enabled, by the special contributions of generous friends, both to sustain and extend its various operations; but strongly convinced that the regular annual income of the Society should be fully equal to its permanent responsibilities, this meeting respectfully urges its members and friends throughout the empire, by improved missionary organization, and every other practicable measure, to effect the accomplishment of that important object.

The Rev. Dr. CANDLISH seconded the resolution. He gave expression to the interest they in Scotland felt in that great institution; they felt an interest in that Society from recollections handed down to them by their fathers in the churches of Scotland. They called to mind the rise and early progress of that institution. Reference had been made to the remarkable progress the Society had made within the last fifty years, and the difference in the manner in which it was regarded then and now. He had been told and had read of the reception the missionary cause then met with on the part of the rev. doctors of divinity—divines of high name. The argument was then, that we must first civilize the nations and then Christianize them. To send the Gospel among civilized men, it was contended, might be a safe enough proceeding, but that to send it among barbarians and cannibals was to exaggerate the evils of their condition! That Society stood forth in its results as a practical exemplification of the adaptation of Christ's Gospel to the human race, and every variety of the human mind, in every period of human society; and it was the pledge therefore given by this Society's operations of the adaptation of the Gospel to all climes and all countries, all societies and all kinds of men; that the Gospel is yet to regenerate the whole earth—that it is yet to cause the wilderness of this world to rejoice and blossom as the rose [applause].

The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, of Norwich, in supporting the resolution, said he thought himself happy in his position there, and also in having preached a sermon the previous evening in aid of the Society. If ever there was a necessity for brotherly love and union, it was now. He expected a hard struggle with Rome, but he thought they might regard it as a token for good, that the country, of all others, that seemed to be sustaining the

Popish Church in her usurpations, so far as it backed up the Church of Rome, had kissed the dust [cheers], and now the Church of Rome appeared likely to have to stand by itself—and if the arm of flesh were to be taken away, he need not predict what would be the result [hear, hear, and laughter]. He had kept up much interest in the missionary cause in his own flock by occasionally writing letters to some missionary in a distant land, and he would recommend the plan to others. He thought if there were a large map painted, which might be common property, and have it hung across the room when holding missionary meetings, greater interest would be excited. He related a lengthy anecdote of a Norfolk farmer, who had the interest of the Church at heart. He had effected a considerable improvement in the common plough, and wished to have it patented, and had obtained an introduction to Buckingham Palace, and received permission to call it the "Albert plough." Before leaving the presence of his Royal Highness he mentioned that he had been a bit of a poet, and that he had written some lines when her Majesty came of age, and when she was crowned he wrote a little more about that, and when she was married he wrote a little more about that, and he had copied it all out, and would it please his Royal Highness he would give them to her Majesty. With characteristic kindness the Prince took them. The verses had been, if not very poetic, at least well steeped in evangelical piety. The farmer had come home quite elated at his success, and was shortly after greatly surprised at receiving a parcel with the Royal arms, and on opening it he found a copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible as an acknowledgment of his loyalty [applause]. It was in the year of the Baptist Missionary Jubilee, and he remarked to his wife that if he could but get the Prince's name in it they could show the Bible for a shilling a head, and give the proceeds to the missionary cause. He obtained a second interview with the Prince, and obtained his signature, and afterwards succeeded in obtaining her Majesty's signature as well, and he received between £40 and £50 from showing the Bible. So he would conclude by saying, God speed the ploughman, and God save the Queen [loud laughter and applause].

At this period of the proceedings the collection was made, after which the 1st verse of the 29th hymn was sung, and the speeches resumed.

The Rev. RICHARD FLETCHER, of Manchester, supported the resolution in a few remarks, and it was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. WILLIAM BEVAN rose to move the third resolution, as follows:—

That Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., be the Treasurer; the Rev. A. Tidman, the Foreign Secretary; and the Rev. J. J. Freeman, the Home Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year; that the directors who are eligible be re-appointed; that the gentlemen whose names will be read be chosen to fill up the places of those who retire; and that the directors have power to fill up vacancies.

Having recently left the town of Liverpool, he would convey to that meeting the entire feelings of confidence which the brethren in that town had ever reposed, and still repose, in the officers of that Society. He rejoiced to reciprocate in all its fulness the affection which had been expressed by Mr. Brock. These were, indeed, times in which Christians had too much common work to do to have either time, or energy, or money, to spare in falling out and fighting by the way; and he rejoiced that, through all the mutations the Society had experienced, it had stood fast, and still stood fast, to its first catholic principle [cheers].

The Rev. W. CRISP, a returned missionary, seconded the resolution. Seven years ago he had intimated to the Society in that hall that he never wished to meet them again. It was in his heart to have lived and died in India, but we were not always able to choose our own path. The object contemplated in his going out was the formation of a seminary, in which pious natives might be trained to become evangelists and ministers. He had the satisfaction of receiving twenty-five into the seminary. Several had completed their course of study, and gone forth from it as labourers of whom they need not be ashamed. Nine out of the twenty-five received had been Roman Catholics; so that, if the Church of Rome was making aggressions in some places, it was losing its members in other places [applause]. The list of directors of the Society for the ensuing year was then submitted to the meeting, and the resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Bart., moved the fourth resolution:—

That the respectful and cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion, and conducting the business of the day.

He expressed on behalf of himself, and on behalf of the officers and directors, the pleasure they felt at being re-elected, and also his thanks to those who had so liberally assisted the funds of the Society during the past year [cheers].

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE seconded the resolution in a complimentary speech.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly replied, a hymn was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual meeting of this Society was held in the London Tavern, on the evening of Monday, May 8, 1848, at half-past six o'clock. The right hon. the Lord Mayor was announced to preside, but a letter was received, expressing his regret that official engagements prevented his attending, at the same time stating his deep conviction of the utility and importance of the Society, and his earnest wishes for its success.

In the absence of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire was called to the chair.

The Rev. HENRY HARRISON then opened the meeting by an appropriate prayer.

The Hon. EDWARD CURZON, secretary, then read the Report, from which it appeared that during the past year much had been effected by the efforts of the Society. Auxiliaries had been formed at the following important towns:—Birmingham, Cheltenham, Devonport, Dudley, Hanley, Ipswich, Manchester, and Salford; Sailors' Church, Scilly, Stafford, Walsall, Weymouth, Wisbeach, and Wolverhampton, which auxiliaries have also afforded to the Society much of its revenue. The Thames Missionaries of the Society, Captains Prym and Lowther, had continued their labours with much perseverance and success, and had so won the esteem and confidence of the sailors, that they never failed to meet with a hearty welcome. 7,995 vessels had been visited, besides Bethel meetings held on board 265 more, and 220 services on shore. They had also distributed 39,434 tracts. They had frequently visited the docks, and given some attention to sailors' lodging-houses. Service every Sunday afternoon was conducted at the Sailors' Church, Wellclose-square, besides prayer-meetings on Mondays, and lectures on Wednesdays. A new missionary had been appointed, whose time would be solely devoted to the visitation of sailors' lodging-houses. The directors were much indebted to their Welsh minister, Mr. Evan Evans, for his exemplary exertions; also to their foreign agent, the Rev. Carl Von Bülow, who preached to the crews of Danish, Swedish, German, and Dutch vessels: he had also every week availed himself of the permission granted to visit the "Dreadnought" Hospital-ship, where foreign sailors lying sick were glad to receive his consolation and instructions. Since the last annual meeting, M. Von Bülow had circulated among sailors no less than 80 foreign Bibles, 395 foreign Testaments, and 427 parts of the Scriptures; also 18,097 religious tracts. His visits to ships had been 2,454; to lodging-houses, 145; and 64 public services had been held by him, which had been attended by 1,219 German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Hollandsch seamen. An increased number of Bethel flags had been issued during the year, and the number of Gospel banners floating in all parts of the world amounted to 310. The number of loan libraries had also been augmented, and they amounted to 650. The committee expressed deep gratitude to the Religious Tract Society for their munificent donations during the year, amounting to £66 10s., or 74,612 tracts. The prosperity of the boys' and girls' schools at Shadwell was adverted to, as was also the Sunday school in Wellclose-square. The accounts of the provincial operations of the Society were of a cheering order. They had not, however, been enabled to accomplish much by their foreign agency, on account of their limited funds, notwithstanding there was much need for their operations. The financial statement, which was read by George Gull, Esq., showed a considerable inaccuracy in the funds of the Society to the field of their operations. They trusted, however, that the new financial measures they had adopted would speedily replenish their exchequer and that through the blessing of Divine Providence they would be enabled to meet the spiritual wants of that portion of the "British family who had not deserved the title of prodigals, although they had long had the husks for their portion."

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and said he would not occupy their time by any formal introductory remarks. He regretted that the Lord Mayor had been prevented by the pressure of other engagements from being present. He felt pleasure in congratulating the directors on the increased attendance at this anniversary, both before and upon the platform, and hailed it as a promise that the Society was about to start into a new existence, and that the wants of the maritime portion of our population was beginning to be properly considered by this country. He concluded by expressing a hope, that as there were many to speak, the speakers would be brief, compressing as many thoughts into as few words as possible.

The Rev. J. A. BAYNES, B.A., moved the first resolution as follows:—

That the Report, whereof an abstract has been read, be adopted, printed, and circulated; and that the following gentlemen constitute the board of direction and officers for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number.

The names of the committee having been read over, he remarked that it was difficult for a stranger in London, during the auspicious month of May, to find out what society had the largest claims upon his sympathy or aid, being quite bewildered by the numberless charities of the metropolis; but numerous as they were, they were not adequate to the relief of the still more numerous human woes. But as there were such a number of candidates presenting themselves for public sympathy and support, they must expect to be subjected to severe scrutiny, as Englishmen had a great dislike to give their money without knowing how it would be appropriated; and of all the societies now claiming the attention of the public of London, he thought there was none inviting more scrutiny than the British and Foreign Sailors' Society [cheers]. It solicited scrutiny, and only feared to be passed by with indifference. It possessed many and peculiar claims on public sympathy. Did they like Bible Societies? This Society was circulating thousands of copies of the Word of Life. Did they wish to support Tract Societies? Nearly half a million of these silent messengers of mercy had been distributed by this Society. Would they support Missionary Societies? This Society sought to make the best missionaries of all—to make those men who had carried so much of



European vice abroad, now carry with them a Christian character, and become missionaries for Christ. If we Christianized our seamen, we should have a band of men who, wherever they went, would be the unpaid ambassadors of the truth. He thought, too, that this Society had peculiar claims upon our sympathy as having sailors for its especial care. Whilst revolutions had been overturning countries around us, we had stood firm. What was the lesson we should learn from all this? Why, a more earnest care for those who toil the hardest. We talked about our labouring classes—and were not our sailors of those classes? Were his toils not labour because out of sight—because on sea instead of on land? He would say to the merchants of London—these are your labouring classes, rouse yourselves to concern for their welfare, that they may not say, Those whom we enrich care not for our souls [cheers].

The Rev. JOHN BURNET remarked, in seconding the resolution, that he would like to make a few practical observations connected with the adoption of the Report. If it could be made to appear that they owed money and did not pay it, it would seem something like an act of bankruptcy, or at least an act connected with no commercial labour; but he hoped that a large and respectable meeting like the present would refuse to disperse until they had enabled the committee to look forward to honourable and well-sustained action during the ensuing year. It appeared that £300 would be required to do this;—a member of his church had begun this sum by twenty guineas, which he had desired him to present to the treasurer. There might be some ready to inquire what they owed to sailors: he would like to know what they did not owe to them. Why were not we just as the barbarian of earlier days? Why, just because sailors had imported from all the ends of the earth everything calculated to refine. Our very position as an island had made us to be chiefly dependent upon our sailors. And what were our sailors to receive for all this? Why we could never repay them! we could only give them a small acknowledgment of their services. They were separated from society and from their families, and from places of worship, and from Christian fellowship, and we were bound to regard their eternal interests. Two thousand seamen were engulfed in the ocean every year; and did not a fact like this demand our serious attention? He earnestly called upon them to give not only their sighs, but their contributions for the sailor.

The Rev. THOMAS BOAZ, from Calcutta, in supporting the resolution, said, he almost felt inclined to move an amendment. The title of this Society was the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. His amendment would refer to the word *Foreign*, for it appeared from their Report that they could do but little or nothing in their foreign department. Last year the Society had pledged itself, in part to endeavour to support a missionary chaplain in Calcutta, but they had not been able yet to take the matter up; but he hoped that the statements they heard would induce such a collection as would enable the Society to enlarge its operations both at home and abroad. He referred to the peculiar need for the operations of the Society in Calcutta, as the British sailors there were subject to circumstances of a very trying nature. Urged by these circumstances, the friends of seamen there had erected a seaman's home. They had also made trial of a sailors' temperance home, which he was sorry to say had been a failure. He hoped the meeting that evening would act on Mr. Burnet's practical suggestion, and that not only £300, but £3,000 would be raised. He cordially supported the resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH rose with much pleasure to submit the following resolution:—

That the social and spiritual blessings resulting from the activity of this Society, and from the increased number both of the inland and maritime auxiliaries, are regarded by this meeting with sentiments of gratitude to the Author and Giver of all good; and that these happy consequences ought to stimulate all true friends to the sailor to such exertions on behalf of this Society, as will lead to a further amelioration of his condition.

He felt that the object they had met to promote was a very important one, and he could not look round on a large and respectable meeting like the one he addressed, without auguring a large amount of future prosperity. There appeared, he thought, in all present, a readiness to acknowledge that the claims of sailors had not been hitherto sufficiently appreciated. There was a peculiar interest attached to the character of a sailor from many causes, and they peculiarly demanded our care and sympathy. A mighty change, indeed, had passed over our seamen during the last quarter of a century. Time had been when our ships were termed "Floating Hells," and our sailors were never thought of but as bold blasphemers. That time had passed away, and now he was often found a man of prayer. But still, we had been guilty in our neglect of this portion of the community. We had sent out our missionaries to China, to Africa, and the South Sea Islands, and we had done well; but we had unhappily neglected the men who came out these missionaries, and he rejoiced that there was now beginning to be in the church a recognition of the claims of these men; and he called upon all friends of missions to aid in the evangelization of the British sailor. The instrumentality of this Society was eminently fitted for that work; it instructed the children, circulated the Bible and religious tracts, visited the men in their homes, and prayed with them, and these were just the means God used for the salvation of the world. He congratulated the Society on their acquisition of a gentleman of such highly gifted mind—one who had trod the deck of a man-of-war, and held a com-

mission in her Majesty's navy, but had given up that profession for a nobler calling—as Secretary, and hoped that much good to the Society would ensue from one so well fitted to sustain that office [cheers].

THOMAS GARLAND, Esq., seconded the resolution. JOSEPH PAYNE, Esq., supported the resolution. He congratulated the Society on its position and prospects that evening. He thought the peculiar dangers to which seamen were subject gave them an especial claim on our Christian care and consideration. He hoped the meeting would not be wanting in their duty towards the Society that night; and concluded an eloquent and humorous address amid loud applause.

The resolution being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The Rev. GEORGE ROSE moved the third resolution as follows:—

That this meeting approves the organic changes the directors have introduced into this Society, not less than their general conduct of its affairs; and trusts that Divine wisdom may continue to guide all their counsels, and a Divine blessing to crown all their endeavours.

He thought that whilst some might regret the necessity of these changes, yet all must feel the utmost confidence in the directors of this noble Society, who were introducing these changes. He thought a Society like this formed an admirable answer to the infidel scoffs and sneers which said, that Christians seemed to think of nothing but the heathen. This was a work among our own people, and so had especial claims upon us. He called upon them to be, in their gifts, like the clouds of heaven, giving copiously and silently.

The CHAIRMAN now announced the collection, stating that £63 had been subscribed on the platform, and he hoped that the meeting would make it £100.

Whilst the collection was made, W. JONES, Esq., of the Religious Tract Society, seconded the resolution, chiefly relating some facts illustrative of the benefits of the Society.

The Rev. C. PKEST, Secretary to the Wesleyan Committee of Education, in supporting the resolution, said that he came there expecting to be delighted and interested, rather than to say anything that could add interest to the meeting. He alluded to the deep debt which the commerce of England, and of the world, owed to Christianity. Commerce had not yet fully recognised these obligations. He congratulated the Society on the probable results of their proposed alterations, and most cordially supported the resolution, which, being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

J. HOOPER, Esq., moved, and the Rev. S. DAVIS seconded:—

That D. W. WIRE, Esq., be requested to accept the cordial thanks of this meeting for the ability and urbanity which have distinguished his occupation of the chair.

Mr. GULL suggested that the Lord Mayor's name be included in the vote of thanks for his kind expression of feeling to the Society.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the honour done him, the doxology was sung, and the meeting separated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting was held on Monday week, in Exeter Hall—Lord Morpeth in the chair. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Argyll, and the Countess of Carlisle, were present. The report stated that the model school contained 825 boys and 420 girls. The classes of the normal school had been attended by 192 young men and 142 young women, and 100 of the former and 84 of the latter had been appointed to schools. The income during the year had been £11,896 (of which £750 had been contributed by the Government), and there was a balance in hand of £185. With the funds thus placed at the disposal of the Society, 95 new schools had been built and opened. The resolution of the 1st of June, to accept pecuniary aid from the Government under the educational minutes, had led to secessions from the Society, but the number was very few. In the course of his opening speech, Lord Morpeth gave some explanation of Ministerial views.

Much as he admired the principles of the Society, he thought every day's experience taught that no general scheme of education could, with perfect justice to all parties, be universally enforced by universal enactment. He corrected a mistaken impression which had been created in the mind of the people, that Government intended to mould the education of the country and give it a special bent—to forge a groove, as it were, in which it should run—and bring the whole rising youth under one course of instruction, or into one cast of thought and feeling. On behalf of Government he stated, in the first place, that assistance would be given only to those who sought it; in the next place, that assistance would be given subordinated to the purposes of those asking for it, and with a recognition of their entire independence. No sort of control, but only a co-operation, would be exercised. The endeavour would be only to secure common sense, the appliances of competent instruction, and a teaching in conformity with the principles and teaching of the Holy Scriptures. On this last point the most jealous susceptibilities would be respected: the character of the religious instruction would not, if objection were made, be inquired into by the State Inspector; though care would be taken not to aid men or systems which set the Bible at naught.

The Rev. Mr. Davis asked Lord Morpeth whether the Government claimed the right of inquiry into the religious education given at all schools aided by grants of the public money. Lord Morpeth said, he conceived the rule of the Government to imply that, if requested that they should not insist on inquiry by their inspectors into the religious instruction of the children on account of the religious scruples on

the part of the applicants, they would not insist on the inquiry; but they would take care to ascertain that the application had been made by men who would conduct the business of education in the spirit of religion [cheers]. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Dr. Bennett, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Manchester, Rev. Dr. Beaumont, Lord Ebrington, &c., addressed the meeting.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

—The eighteenth annual assembly of the Union was held on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst., at Crosby-hall. The attendance, though numerous, was not, we think, quite equal to last year. The Rev. Thos. Binney was called to the chair. "After the devotional exercises," says the *Patriot*, "Mr. Binney read a masterly address, which produced a powerful effect." Another contemporary characterises it as "one of those philosophic, vigorous, and noble discourses with which his (Mr. B.'s) name stands so intimately associated." We regret that our crowded columns will not admit of its insertion. The Rev. A. Wells read the report of the committee. It stated that the changes effected in the constitution of the Union had met with universal approval. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton read a paper prepared by himself, and presented in the name of the Leeds ministers, on the best means of improving the literature of the denomination. The Rev. T. James read a statement on British Missions, from which it appeared that the Home Missionary Society showed a decrease in its income of several hundred pounds, as compared with the previous year, while both the Irish Evangelical and the Colonial Missionary Societies enjoyed a considerable increase. The Rev. A. Wells made a few remarks, with a view to show the effect produced upon the Home Missionary and Irish Evangelical Societies since they had become denominational. He said that from 1820 to 1826 the two Societies had received £44,000; from 1830 to 1836, £49,000; while, since they had become denominational, viz., from 1840 to 1846, they had raised no less than £83,000 [cheers]. He then read the report of the Magazine committee, from which it appeared that the profits arising from the sale of their periodicals in 1847, exceeded considerably those of the preceding year. A resolution expressive of satisfaction at the report, and of cordial thanks to the honoured editor for his indefatigable labours and eminent services having been moved and seconded, the Rev. Dr. Campbell acknowledged the expression of thanks conveyed by the resolution, in a feeling and appropriate speech. Prayer was then offered, and the meeting separated.

A man has been arrested near Avoca, in Wicklow, for a murder committed twenty-seven years ago.

Saxton, a lacemaker of Nottingham, has been killed by a very simple accident. As he stood talking in one of the streets at night a man ran against him; Saxton fell, his head struck the ground, and the concussion proved fatal.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT HAPPENED ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ON Wednesday. The mid-day express-train from Exeter proceeded on its way in safety till it approached the Shrewsbury station, about seventy miles from London,—a place at which the train in question did not use to stop: the signal was given that the line was clear, and the engine dashed onward: there is a siding at the spot; a horse-box and cattle-truck were standing on these rails; the former was on the main line; the locomotive struck it, and both the horse-box and the truck swung round, came in contact with the foremost second-class carriage of the train, and smashed it to pieces. The driver managed to stop the train in time to prevent any other carriage from going off the line. The passengers, however, were thrown in every direction. Three were found dead; another died shortly after; and many were seriously wounded; in fact, only one person in the carriage escaped unhurt. The persons killed were—the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Penzance; the Rev. Mr. Sandys, of Woolwich; Wilshire, valet to Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and a man unknown. Among the fifteen individuals hurt, these were the worst cases—Captain Blair, R.N., injury to the spine, likely to be fatal; Mr. Carlton, dislocated ankle; Mr. Lea, Wadham College, Oxford, leg broken and thigh fractured; Mr. Seymour, of Cork, fractured thigh; Mr. C. Pearse, whose arm has been amputated. The inquest was held on Thursday. A labourer on the railway described the disaster. Two porters and another man were moving a cattle-truck and a horse-box when the express-train approached; the horse-box was partly on the main line; one of the porters perceived the danger, and held up his hands to stop the train, but there was no time. The porters were Weybury and Willoughby. The first made a statement to the jury: he had been off duty for an hour; on his return he assisted in moving the vehicles, no one having warned him that the express-train had not passed the station previously, as it should have done. Mr. Hudson, the station clerk, said it was the policeman's duty to exhibit the signal that the line was clear for the express-train: had the porters looked at the signal they would have seen that a train was expected. Roscoe, the driver of the train, stated that it started twenty-one minutes after time: orders had recently been issued not to attempt to make up lost time: the usual speed in passing the station was from fifty to sixty miles an hour. He had a heavy eight-wheeled engine: had it been a lighter one, he thought the whole train would have been crushed by the shock, but the weight of the locomotive made it keep the line. Pargetter, the policeman, said he exhibited the signal that the line was clear; as the train approached he held out his arm to notify it—directly after, he saw the horse-box on the rails. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Weybury and Willoughby.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**AIREDALE COLLEGE.**—The Rev. Henry Brown Creak, M.A., of Atherstone, Warwickshire, has accepted the philosophical chair lately founded in that Institution, through the munificence of Mrs. Bacon, Bradford, Yorkshire.

**HAVERRHILL, SUFFOLK.**—Mr. Henry Gill, of Haverhill College, has received and accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Market-hill, Haverhill, and will shortly enter upon his stated labours.

**OXFORD.**—The Rev. James Spence, M.A., has resigned the pastoral charge of the Congregational church in this city. The state of Mr. Spence's health, for which his medical advisers have intimated the importance of a more bracing air than the locality of Oxford affords, has led to this separation—a separation equally painful to pastor and people.

**DUXFORD.**—The Rev. John Moreland, of Petersfield, Hants, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, to become their pastor, and intends to commence his ministrations there on the second Sabbath in June.

**ALDERGATE-STREET.**—The Rev. W. Williams, of Carnarvon, has accepted an invitation from the Welsh Independent congregation, Aldergate-street, to become their pastor, and is expected to enter on his labours among them in a few weeks.

**OVENDEN, NEAR HALIFAX.**—On Thursday week, Mr. Samuel Shaw, late of the Lancashire Independent College, was set apart to the ministry, at Providence Chapel, Ovenden. The Rev. J. Morris, of Morley, read the Scriptures and prayed. An introductory discourse, stating the nature, order, and constitution of a gospel church, was delivered by the Rev. Professor Davidson, LL.D., of Manchester. The usual questions were proposed to Mr. Shaw in a very impressive and feeling manner by the Rev. J. M. Obery, M.A., of Halifax, and the replies were condensed, pertinent, and highly interesting. The Rev. James Pridie, of Halifax, offered an appropriate ordination prayer, and the brethren present laid hands on the pastor during the solemnity. The Rev. Professor Vaughan, D.D., addressed the minister and the people. A goodly attendance of ministers and friends at the services and at the tea in the school-room, manifested the kindly feeling of the neighbouring churches for the Ovenden people.

**THE REV. D. MARTIN**, of Creaton, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church assembling in Whitfield Chapel, Charles-street, Long-acre, to take the pastoral oversight of them, and will commence his labours on the first Sabbath in June.

**HINCKLEY.**—On Tuesday, the 25th April, the Rev. J. Clarke was ordained to the pastoral office over the Independent church, Leicester-road, Hinckley. The Rev. Mr. Knight, of Wolvey, commenced with reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. G. R. Miall, of Ullesthorpe, delivered the introductory discourse, "On the duty of Protestant Dissenters at the present crisis." The usual questions were asked, and the ordination prayer offered by the Rev. J. Spooner, of Attleborough. The Rev. J. Styles, D.D., of Foleshill, delivered an eloquent and impressive charge, from Hebrews iii. 1; and the Rev. Mr. Colville, of the other Independent Chapel, Stockwell Head, concluded with prayer. In the evening the Rev. J. Spooner opened the service, and the Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Longford, preached. The service was concluded by the young minister with prayer. Tea was provided in the adjoining room, when upwards of sixty friends were present. Since his residence with them the cause has been flourishing, and he now enters upon his duties with every prospect of success and great usefulness.

**THE REV. F. TRESTRAIL** has been invited by the committee of the Baptist Foreign Mission to become joint secretary with the Rev. J. Angus. The brethren of the Irish Southern Association having heard of this, have signed a letter, prepared at their Association meeting, earnestly pressing him, if consistent with a sense of duty, not to accept the invitation, and expressing their firm conviction that no other person is so well fitted for his present situation as himself.

**WOODSIDE.**—On Tuesday, May 9, Mr. J. Hume, who has been preparing for the ministry under the direction of the Rev. J. Jackson, of Taunton, and subsequently in connexion with the Baptist Theological Education Society, under the direction of one of its tutors (the Rev. D. Gould, of Dunstable), was ordained as pastor of the church meeting in the Baptist Chapel, Woodside, near Newnham, Gloucestershire. In the morning the Rev. J. Horlick, of Mitchel Dean, read a portion of the Scriptures and sought the divine blessing on the engagements of the day; the Rev. J. Penny, of Coleford, delivered a very laudible discourse on the nature and constitution of apostolic churches, which he compared with that of our present State Church, and some thought to the no small disparagement of the latter; the Rev. B. E. Elliott, of Sydney, asked the usual questions; and the Rev. G. Woodrow, of Gloucester, offered the ordination prayer; after which the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., of London (Mr. Hume's pastor), gave him a very solemn, impressive, and comprehensive charge; and the Rev. W. Copley, of Blakeley, concluded in prayer. In the evening the Rev. J. C. Butterworth, M.A., of Kingstansley, read from the word of God and engaged in prayer; after which the Rev. E. Probert, of Bristol, preached a very appropriate discourse to the church and people. Both

morning and evening the chapel, which will hold a considerable number, was crowded to excess, and several could not gain admittance.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE SABBATH, AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The notice you have given of the Prize Essay on the Sabbath, and the number of competitors on the subject has afforded me much satisfaction for various reasons, among which I may mention that of their emanating from "my order;" and also that of the evidence borne by them of the tone of thought among working men, and consequently their fitness for the exercise of the electoral suffrage. I beg to be understood as not adducing this as an argument for the right of voting—which right I have advocated for several years as purely a personal question, and perfectly independent of any accessory of circumstance; still, as I am aware that there are many persons seriously doubtful, and even fearful, of placing such a power in the possession of working men, I respectfully wish to direct their attention to this important fact; for such it is in every sense of the word. That nine hundred and fifty working men should respond to the question of "The Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes" is indeed a great argument for the dispersion of prejudice, that "spider of the mind," as it has been so justly described by one whose great talents were miserably applied. Be assured, sir, that those working men who have come forward to advocate the rest of the Sabbath are not isolated individuals: they have each and all of them circles of friendship and acquaintance, more or less extensive, of the most delightful nature, for the communion and interchange of thought, the tendency of which, it must be clear, is to elevate the mind of the working man. Indeed, it may be presumed as a truth that the mental improvement among the working classes, so perceptible of late years, is in a great measure the fruit of their own exertions. I speak from experience in saying that the mind of the truth-loving working man is in unceasing activity, and that the important themes of the day, whether religious or political, are under constant discussion. Consequently the question of the suffrage has long been seriously entertained, to the sincere conviction of the individual right, and the paramount necessity of its exercise. To illustrate this, I need only instance the "great sham," and bear my humble testimony to the utter impossibility of removing it from its unchristian elevation, bound up as it is with the aristocracy, until we have a House of Commons in the election of which every sane man, unconvicted of crime, shall have a voice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
May 6, 1848. ANGHYDFURVIR.

## A CURE FOR COMMERCIAL CALAMITY, &amp;c.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Of all the causes assigned for the calamitous state of trade, none is so just, or so continuously felt, as our drinking system. This forms both root and core of most of the misery over which we mourn; which fact I shall try to demonstrate while I prescribe the remedy. In doing so I remark, that but for the conversion of wholesome food into deleterious drinks, in distilleries and breweries, we should have a surplus stock of corn of our own growing, seeing that about five times the average quantity imported is thereby worse than wasted; and what, I would ask, has caused such an unnecessary drain on the currency as the export of money for foreign grain?—thus making cash scarce, and dear, and crippling commerce. And what has tended so prolifically to multiply wild speculations as the influence of those maddening drinks? whereby capital has been diverted from its legitimate channel, and the funds of national enterprise exhausted. But let the monster evil be uprooted, and a sober community will count the cost of every project, and avoid the ruinous results of wine-bibbers' bubbles. No fear of over-speculation, nor the employment of too much money in real improvements; for however immense the expenditure, if the wages of workmen were properly applied to feeding and clothing themselves and dependents, it would give such an impulse to trade as no legislative enactment could possibly produce. Old stocks would be cleared off, and all the men and machinery in Britain would be fully and profitably employed.

Let "the People," by abstaining, make the longest and surest stride towards obtaining the Charter and securing all their other rights and interests—let them grant their families every point of such a charter as is indispensable to their social comfort—let them educate their own children, rather than the progeny of poison-merchants—let them sustain their own religion, and no longer tamely submit to be robbed to support the monstrosities of the steeple-house sect—let them scorn the Government educational trap, and protest against the arrogance of secular interference with Divine prerogative and religious principle, and thus abate the tax on conscience and commerce.

Let men cease to purchase misery and madness—let them rather feed a pig than a publican—let them constitute their wives (rather than the landladies) chancellors of their exchequers—let us banish the barrel fever, with Messrs. Filth and Stench, which invite Typhus, Cholera, and Co., who revel on the drunkard, and tax the sober in the shape of poor rates, &c.

Let true personal sobriety prevail, and much less revenue will be wanted, and less of those taxes which cramp commerce will be extorted—let us all be sober, and we shall need very few infirmaries, jails, mad houses, or coroners, and no gibbets, penal settlements, unions, or police force. Nor, if all were sober, would warriors be in request to glut with human gore the mad ambition of alcoholic inflation which has created many of our wars, and cost our nation oceans of blood and mountains of gold, which to this moment crushes our commerce.

Let us have a Corn Conservative Company in lieu of a Corn-law League, and we shall have cheap bread, and plenty of it, and abundance of means to procure all the comforts and harmless luxuries of life; in short, let temperance triumph, and prosperity will quickly drain the quagmire of mercantile misery, and place business on a solid, sober basis. But enough for one dose; if

needed, I shall offer a pill occasionally to promote the healthy action of the body politic, and preserve the public purse from ague.

I am, respectfully,  
Hezham, April 15, 1858. JOHN RIDLEY.

## THE EDINBURGH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of the 10th inst. I observe a paragraph quoted from the *Scottish Press*, which has reference to a resolution come to by the Edinburgh Committee of "The National Alliance for promoting the real Representation of the People in Parliament." As I am a member of that committee, and have taken my humble share in helping to promote the cause of Complete Suffrage, I shall feel obliged if you permit me in your pages to state that I entirely dissent from the resolution come to agreeing to co-operate with any movement for merely Household Suffrage. I believe I can safely add that some of those who agreed to such a resolution are now sorry that they did so. The thing was done in haste; and was brought before the meeting of committee unexpectedly and unknown to not a few of the members. I was absent from the meeting by indisposition; but had I known that any such resolution was to have been proposed, I would have made a bold push to have been present, and, with all my might, would have opposed what I consider the compromising of the consistency of the committee by adopting such a resolution as the one to which I refer.

The earnest and honest Reformers of Edinburgh, I am satisfied, will fall in with the People's League. For myself, I am in favour of the principles of the People's Charter; at the same time I heartily approve of, and cordially respond to, your judicious observations on the People's League, which appear in your paper of the 10th inst.

Our Parliamentary Reformers must be brought to take their stand upon principle—upon justice. The enthusiasm and the mighty energies of the people will never be roused in favour of half, shrinking, and timid measures.

Ever since I heard of the Manchester movement for Household Suffrage, I have been trying to satisfy my timid friends that Universal Suffrage—or, if you will, Manhood Suffrage—is not only more just, but is also more safe.

The proposal of Household Suffrage reminds me of the eight shillings duty which, in the hour of party danger, the Whigs proposed, instead of the total repeal of the corn-laws. But the eight shillings duty failed to rouse the energies of the people. It required total repeal to enlist the feelings and the support of the nation—so I hope and believe it will be in regard to the suffrage. There is no principle in Household Suffrage. But let the trumpet summon the people to demand the suffrage for the men, not for the houses, and a spirit of enthusiastic determination will be called forth which no Government and no Legislature will dare resist.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours very faithfully,  
Edinburgh, May 15, 1848. JAMES ROBERTSON.

**FATAL AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**—Last Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan, with two of their daughters, left their country residence—a farm called Wadsley Park—in their four-wheeled carriage for their place of business, a drapery shop, in Sheffield. The mare which drew the vehicle had never been put into that carriage before; and in consequence a man-servant was employed to run by its side, to render assistance if required. The animal proceeded steadily till it arrived at the bottom of a hill, when, from some unascertained cause, it started off at a fearful speed. The servant caught hold of the reins at the mare's head to stop it, but he could not succeed, and in the attempt he was knocked down, after having kept hold for 20 or 30 yards. The carriage then struck against the corner of a house, and precipitated all who were in it with fearful violence on the street, while the mare entirely broke away, leaving the carriage smashed to pieces. Mrs. Maughan was killed on the spot. The two daughters fortunately did not sustain much injury, the only wound received being a slight cut in Miss Matilda Maughan's head. Mr. Maughan was promptly conveyed to the infirmary, apparently in a lifeless state. Mr. Maughan recovered his consciousness shortly after he was taken to the infirmary; the first question he asked related to his wife. An evasive answer was given him, from which he at once concluded that she was dead, and he made no further inquiries on that point. He then sent for Alderman Lowe, and told him that he had not made his will. Mr. Maughan dictated, while Mr. Law, of the infirmary, wrote down his wishes as respects the disposal of his property, and completed the document before ten o'clock in the evening, at which time the unfortunate gentleman expired.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE CHARTIST ASSEMBLY.**—At the sitting on Thursday, it was resolved that the memorial to the Queen should be presented by a deputation to her Majesty personally, if possible. A long discussion followed as to the best means of ascertaining whether the people of London were prepared to join in a procession on the occasion of presenting the memorial. Mr. Leach proposed that one great open air demonstration should take place in the metropolis on an early day, to adopt the national memorial, and to ascertain the feelings of the people with regard to the procession. Mr. Adams moved, as an amendment, that meetings should be held in the several great divisions of the metropolis. On going to a division, Mr. Leach's motion was carried by a large majority. The delegates shortly after adjourned. At its meeting on Saturday the Assembly formally dissolved itself—the various constituencies, seeing that no good was likely to arise to the cause of the Charter from their deliberations, having stopped the "supplies." An address was agreed to, stating what had been done by the Assembly, and calling upon the people to organize, and to consider the propriety of forming a new Assembly.



## FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

Paris, May 13, 1848.

In my last notice I observed that the English Government, instead of making war on France, as in 1793, for having set up a Republic, had resorted to another mode of attack, and was doing its utmost, through the medium of its press, to decry and blacken the institutions that had been lately adopted in this country. This policy, the only one that the crazy state of its finances, and the present spirit of the English middle and lower classes, render possible to the aristocracy, is followed out with a pertinacity, a tenacity, and a talent worthy of a better cause. Among the daily papers in London only one or two deal out the smallest measure of justice to the new government of France, and all the others, with some of the weekly journals, Whig and Tory, labour to depreciate it with an energy and hearty good will that cannot escape the most obtuse observer in Britain, and which are perfectly appreciated by the editors of the French journals. In working out this system of vituperation, the London prints have a staff of paid correspondents, whose business it is to supply the raw materials out of which their diatribes are manufactured. It would be invidious to assert that there existed any express arrangement betwixt the editors and their correspondents to supply matter of a specific description: but one feature common to these communications is, their embodying the countless rumours, reports, unfavourable surmises and predictions, that are always in circulation at the Bourse, and other public haunts in Paris,—things which seldom or never find their way into the French opposition journals, whose editors, having a local character to maintain, are cautious in admitting them, whilst the correspondents writing anonymously and for publication in Britain are under no such check, and collect all the political gossip suited to the distant market, and which minister to the known tastes and cravings of their principals. Let some slight disturbance, or the rumour of it, appear,—a reported schism in the government,—a rumoured *émeute* in the provinces,—and off hurries a special train, with an express from "our Correspondent," and the ominous tidings are, within fifteen hours, blazoned forth in a second edition of the broad-sheet, headed, "Most important news from France." Whatever, on the other hand, militates in favour of the Republic, tends to its stability,—all its measures for ameliorating the condition of the masses,—its generous and patriotic aspirations,—are either thrown into the shade, or cynically sneered at.

The talent and powers of writing displayed in these systematic attempts to run down the French Republic are of no common kind; and with that dexterity which practised pens know how to put forth, an impression is created that all the evils that have befallen France since 24th of February, and more especially its serious financial and commercial difficulties, are to be traced to the revolution having been made in a republican sense, and that they would not have happened had the change been effected in a monarchic or dynastic one. This sort of *ruse* is not new. Whoever has looked into the History of the First French Revolution, by Mr. Alison, a Tory writer, must have been struck with the great space which he devotes to recounting the financial mischief worked by the first republic, by the consolidation of the State debt, the depreciation of the assignats, &c., as if he were aware of the telling effect of such an exposition on the conservative and monied classes in England. A leading actor in that revolution, in the reign of terror, on being reproached with its sanguinary character, callously replied, "A revolution cannot be made with rose-water." But although this saying certainly does not hold good as applied to the late revolution, one of whose first measures was to abolish the punishment of death for political offences, still it is undeniable that no revolution can take place in a country long established without occasioning, for a time, great financial and commercial perturbation. The revolution of 1830 ended in a monarchy, and yet produced the same evils in a greater degree than the present has done, or is likely to do. Lafitte, its chief promoter, was ruined by it, and thousands are yet living in Paris who can testify to their having been its victims. Had the Count de Paris, with a regency, or the Duke de Bordeaux, been proclaimed by their partisans on the 24th of February, things would have been still worse than they are, inasmuch as to a state of anarchy would have been joined the terrible evils of a civil war; and the like calamitous consequences would still ensue were an attempt to be made in the interest of one or other of these superseded pretenders to the throne. This is what the discomfited Orleanists and Legitimists are perfectly aware of, and hence the alacrity with which they cling to the Republic as a rock of safety. The existence of the Socialist sect is even a strong motive for these parties to abide by the existing Government, seeing that were it in jeopardy, these sects, though little formidable at present, might profit by the confusion, and endanger the security of property, more precious in the eyes of all than the pretensions of any dynasty whatever. In Prussia and Austria, since their revolutions,

financial and commercial affairs have been in the same embarrassed state as in France; but little comparative notice is taken of them by the daily press of London, for no other assignable reason than this—because in these states the flag of monarchy, though sadly tattered, is still displayed, while in France that of a republic is seen flying from our very shores. In France, the last dividend on the State debt was punctually paid, while the Governments of Spain and Portugal have been defrauding their public creditors for years; but they are monarchies, and must be leniently spoken of in Britain, where, in the words of the adage, "King's chaff is better than other folks' corn." Who does not recollect the shouts of exultation with which the temporary suspension of payment of the dividends of a few of the republics of the United States of America was hailed by our Conservative press, and the silence it has observed on the fact of these states having subsequently respected their engagements—a silence the more noticeable, that within the last dozen of years have been seen in Britain more bank failures and mercantile crises, entailing a greater amount of loss, than in any other country in the world.

It may also be noticed, that a great outcry was raised in March last, by certain English journalists, because of the Provisional Government having interposed to stop the run for specie on the savings banks, by an edict that converted a portion of the deposits into stock. How long, it may be asked, would it be before the British Government would be forced to have recourse to a similar measure, if the immense sums which it holds belonging to the working classes, were to be suddenly called up? Another subject of attack was found in the Bank of France being compelled to suspend its cash payments, and to issue notes of a hundred francs, though to an amount restricted to that of its stock. Did not the Bank of England do the like in 1797, under the guidance of Pitt, without any limitation in its issues, which were latterly so redundant that a one-pound Bank of England note came only to be worth 13s. 6d. in specie? In France, gold never was a legal tender; and no difficulty is now felt in changing the Bank's notes for silver among the shopkeepers, or at the moneychangers, for a premium so trifling as to be almost nominal. A part of the silver currency was hoarded during the panic, but much has been lately coined, and the quantity in present circulation is immense. Let him who standeth take heed lest he fall. Is the monetary and banking system of Britain so very solid as not likely to be again exposed to shocks, and are there not reflecting men in that country who look on it as containing the explosive elements that will sooner or later blow up the existing political constitution, without the aid of Feargus O'Connor and his physical-force Chartists?

If the English press has been busy in vilifying the French Republic, the English residents here have been actively co-operating in their limited sphere. Of the titled and richer part of them the greater number went off within a week or two after the revolution. Not that there was the slightest danger to their precious persons; but the deranging of their routs and *soirées*, their horror at seeing royalty trampled under foot, and the French nobility shorn of their depreciated titles, rendered a residence in Paris no longer endurable. Those that remain are broken-down gentlefolks, that cannot conveniently move, and who, to judge from their talk, seem mightily displeased that the unsightly carcass of a republic should have come betwixt the wind and their gentility;—non-resident clergymen, who, as may be supposed, have no sympathy with a political system that would cut them up as incumbrances of the ground;—officers, the younger sons of great families, whose patrimony, rendered scanty by the law of primogeniture, had been invested in the purchase of commissions, and who seem to think themselves bound to do something for their half-pay by vilifying the Republic;—or speculators, who have lost by the fall of stocks and shares, and verify the proverb, "That losers have leave to rail;" all harmless persons enough, and who have no influence out of the circle of their little English coteries. To get rid of such a nest of croakers, the French Government will take no steps, nor, like our own, have recourse to an Alien Act: it has no fear that they will ever be able to inoculate a single Frenchman with their opinions as to the superior excellence of the feudal government of Britain, as may be gathered from the daily press, a sample of whose articles on this subject I give from the *National*:—

Sir George Grey, in one of the late sittings of Parliament, after deploring the blindness of the Chartists and the Irish, declared himself at a loss to know what they desired, and how the example of the Continent should excite their demands, seeing that for 150 years England had enjoyed all the securities for which the people of the Continent had made revolutions. If such be the opinion of the English Government as to the causes of the changes that have been operated in France, Germany, and Italy, it labours under a singular mistake. No doubt the liberty of the press and a representative system are excellent things with which modern states cannot dispense; and such of the people of the Continent who did not enjoy them in a sufficient degree, are perfecting these institutions. But the liberty of the press, and the representative system, are merely means for obtaining ulterior ends. The English Constitution remains immovable in these means which are barren of results. In this respect the Continent had advanced

greatly before it previous to the 24th of February; but since that memorable date, we may say, that the social principle of the British empire and that of the Continent are antagonistic.

We French, Germans, and Italians, would be greatly grieved if, as the result and reward of all our efforts, of the studies of our thinkers, and the brave devotedness of our people, we should be compelled to put up with institutions such as those of England. The English, forsooth, in possession for 150 years of what the Continent seeks and conquers every day! Is it possible to mistake so far the real state of things? What! is there not in England an aristocracy which crushes down by its inequality the rest of the population? Is there not a royalty on the key-stone of the arch of the entire edifice, and which concentrates and preserves all those wrecks of feudalism so carefully maintained in England and so entirely effaced elsewhere? The people on the other side of the channel live in a different world from those of the Continent. What crumbles down and perishes from day to day amongst us (and in using the plural number we include the Germans and Italians) remains in tact and erect in England. It is, therefore, not surprising that the ideas even become so different in the two countries, and that it should be believed in Britain that we aim at some political arrangement analogous to that of the British Constitution!

Those old things called royalty, aristocracy, and state religion, were so weak and decrepid in France that a breath sufficed to overturn them. They possess a little more vigour in the rest of Europe, without, however, being in a situation to oppose a long resistance to that public discussion which is about to be directed against them. But in England they are yet so strong and vigorous, and so well armed for defence, that they may set at defiance the petitions of the Chartists, and treat in the same manner the demands of the Irish.

Since writing the foregoing, a speech of M. Lamartine, delivered on the 8th inst., in the Assembly, has appeared; it is a report of his interim ministry, and a noble *exposé* it is. On reading it, who can fail to be struck with the consciousness possessed by France of the high and commanding position which she holds among the nations of Europe, and of her having superseded England in that moral influence over them, on which we used to pride ourselves? That influence on our part has been paralyzed by the late revolution here. In Italy all our efforts have been powerless to prop up and save the despotism of Austria and Naples. In Portugal, owing perhaps to the family connexion betwixt the two reigning Houses, we, with the aid of Louis Philippe, enabled the Queen to put down the liberal party. To make a little amends for this odious step, we lately gave a word of counsel to the Queen of Spain to treat the same party in that country with a little more lenity. And what happened? we were told to mind our own affairs—to deal out better treatment to the Irish, and to consider if Sir Robert Peel, with his bold thorough-going character, would not make a better Premier than the shilly-shallying temporizing Lord John. Although somewhat impertinent, and not coming with the best grace from a nation that is under obligations to us, the answer of the Duke de Sotomayor contained in it much good sense, seeing that it is only after having reformed the abuses in our own system that we can have any right to school other nations in regard to the democratical changes which it becomes them to adopt. To enable England to recover at least a part of the foreign influence which she has lost, and to aspire to rival France, she must set about an organic change in her constitution—lop off its rotten decayed branch the House of Lords—found her representation on universal suffrage, equal electoral districts, ballot, triennial parliaments, and the payment of members. With such renovated institutions, naturally leading to great administrative and social reforms, she will be enabled to maintain a high place among the free nations of the earth, and to obtain an homage and an influence secondary perhaps to that of France and the United States of America. "In fifty years," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "Europe will either be republican or Cossack." Surely, we will never permit ourselves to be classed with the Cossacks.

**GOVERNMENT EDUCATION IN WALES.**—We have been assured, on the highest and best authority, that Government does not intend to introduce any specific measure for Education in Wales this session. We do not know what may be done to carry out the present minutes. We counsel our friends, however, to proceed with the Memorial to the Queen, to organize for the advancement of Voluntary Education, and to continue their exertions on behalf of our Free Normal School.—*Principality*

**A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR HALF A SOVEREIGN.**—For ten shillings a head, money down, a quack doctor in South Shields is curing all the ills that flesh and fancy are heir to. His plan of operations is this:—First, a layer of hot bricks is placed upon the floor, and covered with a blanket. Then comes a layer of horse dung. A second blanket follows, upon which he sprinkles a mysterious white powder (some powdered chalk), while muttering some charm ("fools and their money are soon parted," or something of that kind). The patient then takes his place upon the pile, and is covered with a third blanket. Our doctor being no Friar-smitz—no "cold water" man—he next administers hot ale and whisky; and the ceremony closes with a prayer! He has got, to our knowledge, half-a-score of patients. His treatment, he says, not only cures the diseases of his paymasters, but extends its virtue to their children and grandchildren! He claims to be 104 years of age; his white head corroborates his affirmation.—*Gateshead Observer*.



## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 17, Two o'clock.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in submitting a motion relative to pensions paid to Spanish refugees in this country, asserted his belief that £20,000 a year at least was paid to these recipients, and moved for a list of their names, and of the sums paid to each. The Marquis of LANSDOWN stated that the utmost amount paid in any one year was £18,000, in 1823; but since that period there had been a gradual decrease, until the amount had reached £1,777—the number of recipients having at one period been 300, but which had now decreased to 56. He was desirous of meeting the wishes of the noble marquis as far as possible, but trusted he would not insist upon the names of the parties being given, as that request could not be conceded. After a few words from the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY altered the form of his motion as suggested, and withdrew another relative to Spanish affairs, the Government, and Mr. Bulwer.

The Commons' amendment to the Removal of Aliens Bill were considered and agreed to, the Poor-houses (Ireland) Bill read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HORSMAN, in an able speech, moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to direct an inquiry to be made into the state of our cathedrals and collegiate churches, with a view of ascertaining whether they may not be rendered more conducive to the services of the Church and the spiritual instruction of the people; Lord R. GROSVENOR seconded the motion. The speakers in opposition to the motion, and in defence of dean and chapters generally, or particularly, were Sir R. INGLIS, Colonel SIBTHORP, and Mr. HENLEY. Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed that it might be very desirable to take some further measures with respect to the cathedral establishments, though he did not entirely agree in the way the case had been put by the hon. mover, and would, therefore, suggest that the motion should be to this effect:—

That measures to ascertain whether the cathedrals might not be rendered more conducive to the services of the Church and the spiritual instruction of the people ought to be adopted.

The other supporters of the motion were Mr. AGLONBY, Mr. HUME, Mr. J. HEYWOOD, and Sir E. N. BUXTON, Mr. GOLDBURN giving his qualified assent in consequence of the unanimity which appeared to prevail on the subject. Mr. HORSMAN said, after the statement of the noble lord at the head of the government, he did not feel it necessary to proceed with his motion, and accordingly withdrew it.

Mr. URQUHART, in a foreign-policy speech, called the attention of the House to the relations of this country with Russia in reference to events in the north of Europe. Lord PALMERSTON replied to the observations of the hon. member, and after some observations from Lord D. STUART, and other hon. members, the motion for papers was withdrawn, Mr. URQUHART stating that all he desired was information, which the Foreign Secretary had afforded.

Mr. H. BAKERLEY asked Mr. HUME whether he would allow the ballot to be proposed as a separate motion on Tuesday next, to which the hon. gentleman replied that he could not accede to any such arrangement.

On the question of nominating the committee on the Lunatic Asylums (Scotland) Bill an objection was raised, and the question was deferred until Friday. The House was then counted out.

## INSURRECTION IN PARIS.—ARREST OF THE RINGLEADERS.

At ten o'clock on Monday morning the populace, composed of the clubs, the *ateliers nationaux*, the provincial delegates, and other violent democratic associations, began to assemble on the Place de la Bastille; and by half-past eleven upwards of fifty thousand had been convened. They were marshalled under banners, and marched in procession along the line of the Boulevards, by the Place de la Concorde, to the Chamber, the numbers augmenting as they proceeded. The most conspicuous figure in the procession was M. Louis Blanc, who had his place about the centre of it, amidst the "ouvriers nationaux," by whom he was loudly cheered. The approaches to the Chamber were occupied by large bodies of the National Guard and troops of the line. The populace that formed the procession shouted constantly "Vive la Pologne!" "Vive la République Universelle!" but appeared to awaken no sympathy with the crowd that filled either side of the Boulevards, who rather treated the affair with apparent ridicule.

On arriving at the bridge, finding the passage interrupted, the procession turned towards the Chamber, and arrived at the gate in the Place Lafayette. General Courtais—who, justly or unjustly, is suspected of being a party to the affair—had previously ordered the bayonets to be taken from the muskets. Some of the people seeing this, were encouraged to escape the railings; others followed, and the court of the Chamber was soon filled. General Courtais then advanced to them with conciliating language; but, in fine, the gates were soon forced open, and the populace entered the Chambers.

At half-past two o'clock, after the populace had thus been collected round the Chamber for some time, the "rappel" was beaten in all the surrounding quarters of Paris. Before four o'clock the National Guard, in immense numbers, were everywhere under arms and marching towards the Chamber. The esplanade of the Invalides and the quays,

and other avenues connecting it with the Chamber, were completely filled with these troops, mingled with the National Guard. The legions of the National Guards were pouring, in immense bodies, over the bridge, and the vestibule and court of the Chamber were completely filled with the Guard Mobile.

The Assembly met at twelve o'clock and proceeded with its ordinary business. The order of the day on the subject of Italy having been read, M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that any people who had asserted their independence, could rely on the support of France. The new government remembered that war had for its effect, after the first revolution, to place a soldier on the throne of France. Italy has not demanded the intervention of the Republic. The treaties of 1815 had ceased to exist, and the time, he believed, was not far distant when a Congress of Nations should meet to regulate their mutual relations. Further discussion on the subject was adjourned until after the debate on Poland.

M. WOŁOWSKI was then called to the tribune to develop his motion relative to Poland. At this moment loud cries were heard from outside, and at the suggestion of a member that it was the duty of the Assembly to remain at their post at such a critical moment, the officers of the House were sent out to invite all the members of the Hall of Conference to join their colleagues, and in an instant all the benches were filled.

M. WOŁOWSKI contended that the most glorious mission France could accomplish would be the resuscitation of Poland, that France of the North, which, during its existence, had been the bulwark of civilization and Christendom.

Here M. DEGOUSSÉ, one of the questors, ascended the tribune and said, that contrary to the express orders of the questors, the Governor-in-Chief of the National Guard had directed the soldiers of the Movable National Guards on duty in the palace to take off their bayonets and place them in scabbards.

A confusion of cries from without were heard, and the representatives all rose from their places.

The hussiers call "En place! En place!"

M. LOUIS BLANC entered the hall at this moment, and at the same time the doors of the galleries were forced open. On all sides the populace precipitate themselves into the hall. The ladies in the gallery fly, screaming with terror. All order ceases.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN endeavoured to obtain a hearing. He is scarcely listened to. He alluded to the justice of their demand in favour of Poland; spoke of the admirable good sense of the people of Paris; declared that the people had set their grievances before the Assembly with justice, and that without doubt they would be properly attended to. But he would appeal to their sense of justice, if it were possible to deliberate in such a tumult. He called on them to withdraw on the instant, and allow the National Assembly to do its duty, and decide what was to be done. (He was loudly applauded, except at the close, when murmurs arose.)

M. LOUIS BLANC alone obtains attention. He supplicates the people not to violate its own sovereignty in that of the Assembly. He mounts upon the bureau.

M. ODILON BARROT is observed to maintain a perfect composure.

The uproar which now ensued, was such, as no description can convey an adequate idea of. The tribune was successively occupied by representatives and delegates from the clubs, many of whom were personally unknown to the reporters, and resolution after resolution was proposed, the terms of which it was impossible to collect, and which were received by mere shouts or exclamations. One proposition, made by Barbès, was, that any one ordering the *rappel* to be beaten, should be declared a traitor to the country. Another proposition, which is reported to have been carried by acclamation was, that the chamber should be dissolved, and that a new government should be formed, consisting of MM. Blanqui, Raspail, Louis Blanc, Barbès, and Ledru-Rollin.

Another motion was, that Barbès should be declared Minister of War, carried of course by acclamation.

BARBÈS moved, that the aristocrats should be taxed to the amount of a 1,000 million francs.

BLANQUI proposed that justice be immediately taken on the assassins of Rouen.

BARBÈS made his motion with a drawn sword in his hand.

It may be stated that the people possessed no arms; a few only carried sticks. After these tumultuous proceedings the bulk of the populace proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to proclaim the new Provisional Government. Here they were opposed by a body of the National Guard, but in vain. They climbed over the gates, and in ten minutes the hotel was in their possession. Barbès was one of the first who entered the Hotel de Ville, with a dozen of his friends. He mounted on a table placed in one of the rooms in the right wing, and read the names of the members of the Provisional Government, which he had announced to the Chamber. Many objections were made to the names of Ledru Rollin and Flocon, but at last the former was received, but the latter rejected. The names of Sobrier, Thoré, Caussidiere, Blanqui, Cabet, Raspail, and Proudhon, were accepted with acclamation. Other names were mentioned, with that of Albert; they were also accepted, and proclaimed members of the Provisional Government.

Meanwhile the National Guard was advancing in strong force. A panic was raised amongst the hundreds who occupied the hotel, and a cry, "To arms!" was raised in vain. Barbès and his friends shut themselves into the small room, and posted several armed persons at the door. At this moment Lamartine arrived, completely overpowered with fatigue and heat. Energetic measures were then taken. The 5th and 7th batteries of the artillery of the National Guard, commanded by their *chef d'esquadron*, formed the *haie* in the passage which conducted to the place were Barbès, Albert, Thoré, and others were placed. They were surrounded and taken into custody. Albert was taken in the same manner; his features exhibited much internal emotion, and were much distorted. M. de Lamartine quitted the Hotel de Ville in the midst of popular acclamations. The

persons who were in the room with Barbès were also arrested, and conducted to prison. These arrests are said to amount to at least sixty. On many persons were found pistols and daggers, and on some letters from the chiefs of the plot. Cries of "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale" were shouted on all sides.

We now return to the National Assembly, which continued its sittings in the evening, after the members of the Executive Commission had left for the Town-hall. The tone of the Assembly was firm and dignified. Whilst they were discussing the propriety of prosecuting General Courtais and Barbès, MM. Garnier Pagès and Arago arrived. The former announced that the conspirators were in prison, and that the clubs which deliberated with arms, and openly spoke of attacking the Assembly, should be dissolved.

We wish the Republic sincere, firm, and moderate. [Applause, "Vive la République." The whole Assembly rose, and cried "Vive la République!"] France will have no other. We wish a real, and not a factitious fraternity [prolonged cheers]. We will provide for the real necessities of the people by giving them order and occupation [cheers].

A decree of the Executive Commission was then read, appointing M. C. Thomas Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris. M. Lamartine then briefly addressed the Assembly, stating that justice should take its course, and that the people everywhere declared their devotion to the National Assembly. It was resolved that MM. Albert and Barbès should be prosecuted. On Monday night all the clubs were closed and occupied by the military. At eight a.m. on Monday night all danger had passed away. The people were enthusiastic on behalf of the Assembly, which was still guarded by a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The Hotel de Ville and the principal streets were illuminated. M. Caussidiere, prefect of police, is dismissed. Huber, who proclaimed the Provisional Government in the hall of the Assembly, has been arrested. Sobrier was taken into custody at the very moment he was explaining the form of the provisional government, of which he was a member. Blanqui had not yet been taken.

The *Daily News* applauds the judicious conduct of M. Lamartine throughout the affair, but fears that "The reaction may go so far—nay threatens to do so—as excluding not only the Ledru-Rollins, the Louis Blancs, and the Flocons from power, but even to ostracise Lamartine, or punish him for his evident desire still to conciliate the people and their leaders."

The latest intelligence from Paris is to yesterday noon. The city was perfectly tranquil. 80,000 national guards had passed the night under arms. There are 10,000 additional troops of the line in Paris. In the scuffle the lives of several of the ultra party were endangered. M. Barbès would have been run through the body by a Polytechnic scholar but for the intervention of a deputy. The life of M. Blanqui also was in jeopardy. The clothes of M. Louis Blanc were literally torn off his back. There was but one cry amongst the population, that of "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!"

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY have, with the consent of the King, determined to recall the Prince of Prussia. The announcement has created an extraordinary ferment in Berlin, where disturbances are feared.

The capitulation of the Poles is contradicted by some accounts. Morozowski is stated to be still in the neighbourhood of Mogilno at the head of a large force.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY.—Later accounts of the battle under the walls of Verona, on the 7th, represent the Sardinian army as having been worsted in the engagement. Success attended all the operations of Charles Albert up to three p.m.; but in consequence of the village of Santa Lucia, about two miles from the city, where the weight of the combat fell, being imprudently abandoned, and immediately, for the second time, occupied by the enemy, the whole force was withdrawn about four or five o'clock, and the Piedmontese army retired to its position on the hills overlooking the plain of Verona, from Bus-solengo on the Upper Adige to Vallegio on the Mincio.

THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.—A public meeting in connexion with this Society will be held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening next, when several influential supporters of universal suffrage will be present.

IRELAND.—THE STATE TRIALS.—Dublin, May 15.—The trial of Mr. S. O'Brien commenced this morning, in the Queen's Bench. The Attorney-General having stated the case, and examined Mr. Hodges, the Government reporter, the prosecution closed. Mr. Butt, Q.C., addressed the jury for the traverser, and was loudly applauded. Mr. Serjeant Warren replied. The Chief-Justice then summed up. At half-past six o'clock the jury retired, and were in deliberation up to the close of the despatch. At 7 o'clock Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher left the court on an outside ear, followed by a mob of several thousand persons, who vociferously cheered the "martyrs" on their progress home.—Quarter-past 7.—The jury have just entered the court, and said there was no likelihood of an agreement. The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

With even very limited supplies of grain—the arrivals this week being but trifling—our trade, in consequence of the weather being still very fine for the growing crops, runs heavily, but without alteration in prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 850; Foreign, 2,990 quarters. Barley—English, 430; Foreign, 910 quarters. Oats—English, 1,570; Irish, 1,090; Foreign, 1,850 quarters. Flour—English, 500 sacks.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Radical." We cannot insert a rumour of so serious a nature without the name and address of the writer.

We are requested to acknowledge the receipt, by the Treasurer of the British Anti-state-church Association, of £10 from Mr. John Simonds (who was imprisoned in Aylesbury Gaol for non-payment of a church-rate of 5d!), being part of the surplus fund of £17 subscribed to defray the expense of his defence.

## "NONCONFORMIST" FUND.

Subscriptions received since our last.

Rev. Caleb Morris, London .....	£1	0	0
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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1848.

## SUMMARY.

A BAD act invariably reproduces itself. The greatest drawback upon the character of the French Republic is its origin. It was born of violence. It had upon it the stain of blood. It was the creature of a daring minority. We had hoped that the wisdom and moderation of the Provisional Government—the choice of the National Assembly by the whole people—and its adoption, by acclamation, of the Republic, might peradventure have effaced the spot which originally tainted it. But moral laws are not less inexorable than physical. The fatal example of February the 24th has been imitated. The hall of legislation has been invaded by an armed mob—the Assembly declared to be dissolved—a committee of safety appointed—and all the most violent scenes of three months back repeated, save the surrender and flight of the sovereign authority.

Let us sketch the details. The moderation of the National Assembly, truly representing the will of the people, has filled the ultra-Republicans with despair. The clubs indulge in more than usual violence. Ostensibly, in consequence of the impossibility of completing preparations—really, because it would not have been safe to collect an immense concourse of people—the *fête* of concord, announced for Sunday last, is postponed. The populace of Paris become excited. A large meeting is announced for Monday, for the purpose of proceeding to the Assembly, and demanding a resolution in favour of Poland—in other words, war with Russia, Austria, and Prussia. It is but a pretext—terror is the end, and a subversion of the existing order of things. At ten o'clock the clubs, the *ateliers nationaux*, the provincial delegates, and other democratic associations, assemble on the Place de la Bastille, marshal themselves to the number of 50,000 under distinctive banners, and march to the Chamber—crying *Vive la Pologne, Vive la République Universelle*. Large bodies of the National Guard, of the Guard mobile, of the Guard urbaine, and squadrons of cavalry and lancers, occupy the courts and gardens of the President's house, and the vestibule of the Chamber, on the quay. The procession find the guards without bayonets—for which General Courtais has been impeached for treason—and, in an instant, escalate the railing, force open the gates, and enter the Hall of Legislature itself. The noise occasioned by this outrage warns the Assembly of what is about to take place. Several voices exclaim—"Let every member keep his place and preserve the dignity of the Assembly." The crowds burst in and all is uproar. The tribune is successively occupied by delegates from the clubs. Barbès and Blanqui are most active. A new government formed of MM. Blanqui, Raspail, Louis Blanc, Barbès, and Ledru Rollin, is carried by acclamation. Meanwhile, the National Guard and the troops of the line assemble—the populace is intimidated, and retires—the National Assembly resume their session—and the latest accounts inform us of the marching of the troops to the Hôtel de Ville in order to drive out the intruders, and of the arrest (so the *Times*) of Blanqui, Barbès and others. Our Postscript will contain the latest news.

Now let it not be said that this is the result, legitimate or illegitimate, of Universal Suffrage. It is not democracy but mobocracy. For the worth of Universal Suffrage we must look to the acts of

the National Assembly—its own creature—and there we see moderation, order, firmness. The causes of this audacious *coup-de-main* are to be sought in the former violence of the Republicans, in the excitability and imperiousness of a French mob, and in the mistake of fixing the seat of legislature in the heart of a dense population like Paris, accustomed to dictate terms to all the departments. There seems reason, however, to believe that violence will this time fail of accomplishing anything but its own utter defeat—and that law, order, peace, and progress, will ultimately gain rather than lose from the severe shock through which they have passed.

Our own Reform Movement still exhibits signs of oscillation, proving that the different sections of the progressive party are not yet thoroughly at one on the basis of action to be adopted. On the one hand, Mr. Hume gives notice of his motion in terms which appear to restrict the franchise to householders; on the other, Colonel Thompson shows that the basis has been arrived at by the People's Party in Parliament without deliberation or discussion. A conference held at Newcastle urges universal suffrage, six months' residence being the qualification, and declares approval of the other points of the Charter, annual Parliaments alone excepted, upon which the resolution is couched in general and indefinite terms. The People's League, we believe, are resolved upon most active measures. They propose to hold their inaugural meeting at the London Tavern next week, and they will shortly issue an address to the country, setting forth the grounds of their policy, and enforcing unity of action. Certainly nothing can be looked for unless we can arrive at a cordial understanding. The article in the *Times* of Monday, on the dissolution of the Chartist self styled National Assembly, is written in a tone which plainly intimates that the aristocracy are dead against the smallest concession. We have a sharp struggle in prospect, and shall want all the enthusiasm and fraternity that can be mustered. Pity it is, we think, that our Parliamentary leaders should not perceive wherein their strength must lie. It is not yet too late; and we entertain great hope that consideration and experience will put them right at last.

Ireland presents no new feature, but the quiet arrest of Mr. Mitchell, and his establishment in—not the Castle, but the gaol. The State trials are just commencing. The reign of physical force agitation seems over for the present.

In the House of Commons, the chief topics of debate have been the Alien Bill—the Stamford election case, in which the Marquis of Exeter is charged with unconstitutionally interfering with freedom of election—the Health of Towns' Bill, and the Navigation Laws. The first can only be characterised as an eager and wholly unnecessary adoption by the Whigs of the Pitt repressive policy—the second, shows that Ministers feel the pressure of the Reform movement out of doors, and hope by seeming concession to divert it—the third, is licked into a much less dangerous measure than was originally proposed, the Government being resolved to get a sanitary bill of some sort, no matter how crude and impracticable, as the groundwork of future legislation on the subject—and the last is, on the whole, a bold and wise repeal of existing restrictions on navigation and commerce. The Lords have had a discussion on our Foreign Secretary's intervention in Spain—very damaging to him—and a speech from Lord Brougham on Law Reform.

The Italian peninsula, next to our nearest continental neighbour, claims the largest share of interest. In spite of Lord Minto's perambulation from Court to Court in that country, nothing yet appears to be settled by that diplomatist. The Lord Privy Seal returns home without a single laurel—in truth without being able to point to any good result arising from his mission. The rapid march of events has completely baffled the calculations of our Foreign Office, and proved to the world how utterly unfitted is the old-school diplomacy of Lord Palmerston and our red tape diplomatists to grapple with the stern realities of a revolutionary era. Lord Minto has left behind him a population almost unanimous in their contempt and indignation at English interference. In the eyes of the Italians, the British Government are regarded as the foes of their national independence, and the abettors of Austrian usurpation—a natural result of the absolutist predilections of our aristocratic rulers. The Italians are now free from the officious meddling of Lord Minto, and will probably settle their affairs with much greater expedition without it. In the Papal territory the dilemma of the Pope is, as yet, unsolved. His temporal authority is suspended, not abrogated. A secular Ministry has been appointed to carry out the popular will, independent of the Papal sanction. At present Pius the Ninth is simply a pontiff deprived of civil power. Possibly when the present crisis is past he may be allowed to resume his undivided authority. But it is more likely that the temporary arrangement of to-day may become the established rule of to-morrow. The Roman people who, although they esteem and

respect the man, entertain but little reverence for his ecclesiastical pretensions, are not likely to allow their civil freedom to be again endangered by a hostile authority, nor indeed is it probable that Catholic Europe—Germany in particular—will any longer consent to acknowledge the spiritual claims of a Pontiff, who has no power independent of the will of the people of Rome. The late events at Rome have destroyed the little *prestige* that still attached to the thunders of the Vatican, and may be regarded as the precursor of the general emancipation of the mind of Europe from the shackles of ecclesiastical despotism. The *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* may bewail the downfall of superstition, but the friends of freedom and of pure Christianity will hail it as the commencement of an era when freedom of conscience shall be universally recognised, and religion freed from the control of secular power.

A sanguinary battle has been fought under the walls of Verona, without any decisive result. Both parties claim the triumph, but the Sardinian army appears to have suffered the most. Austria, however, can ill afford to obtain a victory on such terms, and would probably be glad quietly to withdraw its troops from the Italian territory. Such a result is now almost impossible. Negotiation has been abandoned. A French army is assembled on the frontier, ready to cross the Alps in case of Charles Albert's defeat. But such unwelcome assistance is not likely to be required. The united Italian forces will probably be more than sufficient to expel the Austrian general from the peninsula.

Madrid has again been the scene of an abortive insurrection, which was summarily put down by the merciless Narvaez. The outbreak was confined to a portion of the disaffected army, and, although suppressed with little difficulty, indicates a state of feeling amongst the instruments of his tyranny which shows the precarious tenure of Narvaez's power. There are more improbable things than the repetition of Actæon's fate in the case of the Spanish dictator.

Revolution and bloodshed continue to form the burden of the intelligence from northern Europe. Whilst the Parisian populace are rising in tumult to demand the armed interference of their Government on behalf of Poland, the cause of Polish nationality receives its deathblow on the plains of Posen. The undisciplined peasants under the command of Mieroslawski have capitulated to the Prussian general, and their brutal outrages on person and property have alienated their German sympathizers. The reorganization of the Polish nation is at the present moment as visionary a scheme as the restoration of Austrian supremacy in Lombardy, unless indeed the mysterious autocrat of the North should think fit to propose it, or the French executive government be coerced into active efforts in its support. The Schleswig-Holstein dispute is still unsettled, and both parties, as though exhausted with their vindictive exertions, have agreed to an armistice, which may afford time for successful negotiation. If the efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the quarrel should fail, the consequences will be disastrous to the commerce and perhaps to the peace of Europe. Sweden has taken up the cause of its neighbour, and the land forces of the two countries combined will be fully equal to cope with the army of the German Confederation, whilst at sea their united fleets have not an enemy to oppose them. The continuance of this insane war renders more imperative than ever the early assembling of an European congress of nations to settle international disputes without an appeal to arms.

## LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

SINCE the issue of our last number, Mr. Hume has given notice of the precise words in which he will submit to the House of Commons his promised motion for Parliamentary Reform. We need not reprint them. It will be enough for our immediate purpose to state that he contemplates giving the franchise to *householders*. Whatever may be the practical interpretation of this distinctive term offered by the bill which he seeks leave to bring in—we are convinced that in making it the boundary line of citizenship, Mr. Hume sacrifices his own views of what is just and wise in deference to what he apprehends to be the strong feeling of the middle class. We take it, that he is acting under a species of constraint—meeting a prejudice in the hope of facilitating a triumph—shaping a revolution to the uninquiring clamours of the moment, that it may glide on its way unobstructed by the existing constituency. Herein, according to our judgment, he and they who act with him, display a temporary abeyance, if not a positive want, of those manly qualities becoming political leadership in the passing crisis. We can appreciate prudence, caution, moderation, when they result from a careful study of means and ends—but we have no admiration, we confess, of the disposition to commit the interests of a great empire to an experiment for the success of which we have no surer warrant than the cuckoo-cry of a powerful class.



Startling as may be the assertion, it is not the less true, nor the less worthy of being frankly admitted, that the substantial changes demanded by the great bulk of the middle class, amount to a revolution. They ask, and will have, a re-distribution of political power. They wish to place the government of the country upon new and broader bases—or, to alter the figure, they are intent upon turning the current of legislation at its very source. It is quite clear that the project will involve most extensive consequences for good or for evil. The enterprise is full fraught with momentous contingencies. Such being the case, it assuredly devolves on those who conduct it, to see to it that it shall ultimately turn upon something more tangible and solid than a transient prejudice, or an unmeaning cry. Mr. Hume finds himself surrounded by men who say they are prepared to go for Household Suffrage, but not further. Either they have reasons for the preference or they have not. If they have not,—if they are carried away by delusive hopes raised by the wand of a magic but ill-considered phrase—if in short, the influence which sways their choice is to be traced to their own temper or fancy, and not to the ascertained facts of the case—then it is weakness in a leader to allow the movement of an age to be fashioned by so changeable, so unreal a thing. If, on the contrary, they have reasons for their preference, would it not be wise—nay! is it not imperative, to inquire whether those reasons can see their own image in the measure proposed—whether the things which the middle class are seeking under the name of Household Suffrage, will be most perfectly attained by means of that reform? In so serious a matter it argues neither courage nor wisdom to venture upon a track, merely in deference to a blind and momentary impulse.

If the chieftains of the Reform party desire a noble success, they will aim to obtain for those whom they wish to serve, what they want, rather than what they ask. They will look through terms to things, and will cherish the ambition of yielding deference to their supporters and followers in the spirit rather than in the letter. What cares any class for Household Suffrage, as such, and for its own sake? It embodies no principle of justice, felt binding upon a single conscience, or dear to any heart. The end really sought, is as perfect a representation, as may be, of the intelligence, sobriety, independence, love of order, and patriotism of the British people. This, Household Suffrage, it is imagined, will go nearer to compass, than any other plan of Parliamentary reform. It is imagined, we say. Somehow or other, it has been taken for granted. If Household Suffrage will do what it is assumed it will by those who crave it, why, then, it is the thing which the public mind is bent upon securing. If not, the statesmen who give it them do but

"Keep the word of promise to the ear,  
And break it to the hope."

Have, then, our leaders worked out this problem? Have they thoroughly sifted the facts which might contribute to its solution? Are they satisfied that they are not giving in to a sheer delusion? Might not a more intelligent, more independent, more orderly, more patriotic constituency be created, by some other regulation of the franchise than that proposed? Questions like these ought not to be decided by guess and hearsay at any time—still less at such a critical time as this—least of all by the people's acknowledged leaders. Painstaking and well-directed inquiry are certainly due, not only to the magnitude of the enterprise, but to the confidence reposed in their generalship by the middle class. Otherwise, long before the agitation has pushed its way to success, all parties engaged in it will be driven upon unavailing regrets, that a start was made at the instance, not of forethought and calculation, but of prejudice and clamour.

In war, the selection of a sound base for military operations involves in it oftentimes, the secret of failure or success. In political controversy, which is a war of thoughts, words, and interests, almost everything depends upon the ground upon which an agitation rests. The Anti-corn-law League became powerful, because they early took up a position from which argument might tell with irresistible effect. The movement which will reform parliament will, of course, be opposed. Powerful factions will strive to arrest it—tricky politicians will seek to divert it. Are the men at its head quite sure of the argumentative impregnability of their main principle? Have they, by diligent examination, proved, to their own conviction, that the ground beneath them is not hollow? Haphazard is a very unsafe guide in such matters. If it can be shown that a safer, because more intelligent constituency will be constituted by Household than by a Manhood suffrage, the evidence ought to be laid before the public without delay. We have no desire to prejudge the case—but our suspicions are somewhat excited by seeing everything taken for granted, which ought to be rigidly demonstrated. It strikes us as a bad symptom—a very unpleasant augury for the future.

The man, we begin to fear, is yet wanting who is qualified to grapple with the passing crisis, and, with a master's hand, turn it to account. We look about us with earnest longings for that combination, in one individual, of the vigour of intellect, largeness of heart, energy of character, skill, devotion, and self-forgetfulness, which the nature of the times appears to us to demand; and we tremble lest, after all the hopes excited in us, it should not be found. It pains us more than we can express to observe signs of feebleness and uncertainty of purpose, where all should be firm and imperative—to see the obsequious will waiting upon circumstances, instead of making circumstances bend before its own strength. The motive which dictate this order of procedure is, we do not doubt, pure and patriotic; but where is the authority of a truly great mind? Upon no recent Parliamentary move do we discover its impress. Were we mistaken in supposing that it still existed in our midst, and would one day develop itself in heroic proportions?—or were we misled by the phantom of our own hopes? Men whom we have esteemed great we shall deplore to see setting about a magnificent national enterprise in a little spirit—men whom we deemed sagacious it will grieve us to observe choosing a false and untenable position—men who, we almost trusted, could make the very fury of the tempest, subserve the purpose of a commanding intellect and an indomitable will, and whose calm consciousness of power, and an unflinching steadiness of nerve, would dare to look a hurricane in the face, and take no other notice of the lightning's flash than to avail themselves of the momentary glare to peer further ahead over the waste of waters, we should mourn over at last, could we believe them capable of plunging into a reform agitation without so much as asking what it is intended to accomplish, and whether the intentions would be realized by their plans. But it cannot be so. We wait in hope. Appearances are not flattering, but appearances oftentimes mislead. Moral heroism, we persist in supposing cannot be altogether extinct.

#### THE FAILURE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

It is in the nature of error, in spite of warning and experience, to rush into action. Truth with real nobleness, and ever accompanied by modesty, can patiently wait until the time is ripe for development. She surveys her position with a wise though not timid cautiousness, and finally takes up ground and advances to conflict with the assured consciousness of success. Men who fight either for a wrong cause, or with unlawful weapons, are seen in the long run to make terrible blunders. Determine to back your arguments with the fist—attempts to secure political ends through the pike or the gun—seek to make proselytes by the thumb-screw and rack—and speedily it will be discovered that the means and end are not linked together by any just law, but that the whole thing is a profound mistake.

Both English and Irish physical-force agitators have recently sought, with remarkable folly and obstinacy, to try the virtues of their favourite theory. They have preached *usque ad nauseam* the coarse doctrines of their school. Their most turgid or eloquent harangues smelt strong of gunpowder. The Commonwealth was to be renovated through the fears excited by large bodies of men, rather than conviction produced by large, substantial, and righteous principles. The demon of menace was to stalk over these islands, and frighten wrong into right, and, withal, penury into plenty. The cry of arms was actually to make roast-beef and plumb-pudding everywhere abundant; in short, from guns, pikes, and perchance, blood, was to spring up, as by magic, a sort of political paradise such as the world never yet saw, and we shrewdly suspect never will.

But what a signal and just failure has waited upon these absurd and wicked sentiments. We ask not where is the Charter? but where are the physical-force Chartists? In England, a short time since, by the aid of favourable circumstances both at home and abroad, they looked large and imposing; and had they then agreed for ever to bury violence of all kinds, and unite with the moral and peaceable of all sections in society, great things might have been accomplished. But the vile attempt to stir up the worst passions of the masses—to flourish the sword rather than to agitate truth—created unlimited disgust. The ranks of these incendiaries, as might have been predicted, have rapidly thinned. The bulk and the best of the labouring classes will not fraternize with them; the middle classes almost to a man treat their projects with abhorrence; and thus, on all hands left in the lurch, abandoned by their constituents, bare in their pockets, and leaner still in their influence, they and their so-called National Assembly fall into neglect and ruin.

Nor has it fared better with their yet more fiery brethren in Ireland. What was not an appeal to physical-force to have effected by this time? Was not Repeal to have been carried, an Irish Parliament to have met in Dublin, and the reign of plenty and prosperity to have set in upon that yet

unhappy country? But what saith history? Never, perhaps, was a bad principle more thoroughly turned inside-out and exposed. In spite of the immense demand for guns and pikes, the run upon the Savings' Banks, and menace the most determined, Mr. O'Brien is beaten black and blue by those deemed his own partizans—Mr. Mitchell, but for the post-haste he made, would have met with the same fate—and the leaders of this movement are awaiting a trial which will possibly make them pay dearly for a policy, at once disgraceful in principle, and ridiculous and nugatory in its results.

It will be the fault of these deluded men if they do not draw a wholesome lesson out of the painful discipline they have brought upon themselves. If it had been the result of mere ignorance, we could pity them; but it would be an ill-judged charity which swallowed such a conclusion. The trial was deliberately made, and we hope now they are satisfied with the results. Experiment has demonstrated what a little quiet consideration might have better taught, that it is in the nature of physical force, when used to enforce political or moral truths, to defeat the very object desired. The moral is so great that it does not require any appeal to the physical, and the physical is so weak here, that it snaps short at the moment when most required. It is an essentially wicked thought to imagine that the material is to conquer the spiritual. Nor does the error end here. Violence, in its mad eagerness, pushes away into the distance the very object it is so greedy to secure. Its arm cannot even grasp the mental or the moral, much less mould it to its wishes. The freaks and wickedness of this kind of Chartism have only served to postpone the Charter itself. The price of such folly, too, will have to be paid by the nation, in being obliged, perhaps, to take but a modification of that which otherwise might have been fully realized. Wrong doing deserves to fail, and most sincerely do we hope that past failure may prevent future resort to any means but those which generosity prompts, which justice approves, and which religion sanctions.

#### LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE ON THE INTERFERENCE OF PEERS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S promise in 1831:—

"The noble lord used the following language:—'It may be said that one great and injurious effect of the measure which I propose will be, that it will destroy the power and privileges of the aristocracy. This I deny. I utterly deny that this plan can have any such effect wherever the aristocracy reside, receive large incomes, perform the important duty of relieving the poor by charity, and evince public worth and private virtue. It was not in human nature that they should not have great influence on public opinion, and have at least equal weight with others in electing persons to serve the country in Parliament. Though such may not have the direct nomination of persons under this bill, I contend they will have such influence as they ought to have [hear, hear].'

Such was the promise of the Reformer of 1831. Now read the account of the performance, in 1848, by the Premier:—

"The impression which he (Lord John Russell) had formed, as well from the statement of the case as from precedents which he found in the books, was, that supposing the Marquis of Exeter's tenants in some instances understood they were to vote for his nominee, and afterwards were ejected for not having so voted—if these acts could not be clearly and indisputably shown to have affected the majority of the voters, there was no remedy to be had against the Marquis before the election committee."

"The great influence on public opinion" of 1831, is a power of eviction, without remedy, in 1848, if the tenant does not vote as bidden by his landlord.

#### COLONEL THOMPSON ON MR. HUME'S MOTION.

We had written the article which appears above under the title of "Look before you Leap," before Colonel Thompson's observations on the proceedings and decision of the People's Party in Parliament met our eye. The Colonel is, where he ever has been, in his right place—and writes with all his pristine point and power. We are happy to find our own arguments backed up by so sagacious and honest a politician, and we cannot refrain from indulging ourselves and our readers with those paragraphs from this veteran's letter to the Secretary of the Bradford Reform Association, which relate to Household Suffrage, and the chance-medley way in which it has been adopted as a basis of movement.

And this leads me (though somewhat irregularly in point of time) to observe, that I have just been shown Mr. Hume's notice, as given in the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday, which I did not previously know to have appeared in print. I do not think the public will be contented with it; and I do not think the main point in question was ever fairly decided or debated at all. And that main point, it may be as well to state, I conceive to have been, whether household suffrage was the thing for which the "Fifty one" should agree to raise the flag? There were many who thought that, in the actual posture of affairs, it was as important not



to be below the pitch of public opinion, as not to be above it; and who did believe, that to raise the banner for household suffrage was, at all events, matter for grave deliberation, and to be determined only after serious consideration of the important classes who may be viewed as pledged to take fire at such an announcement. It is no answer to say that the classes in possession of electoral power would like it better. It is quite true that what is done must be done through the intervention of those who have power, and not of those who have it not. But the middle classes, who possess the greatest share of electoral power at this moment, would act very differently if merely asked to please themselves, and if urged to do the most, instead of the least, for the attainment of the general safety. The question is not of what the middle classes would like to do of their own mere motion, but of what they can be got to do when urged to the utmost by the pressure of other classes, and the conscious necessity of doing something to secure their friendship. In this view there is no use in concealing, and on the contrary very great use in avowing, that there was and is a very strong party—so strong that nothing but a distinct trial of numbers can decide whether it is a minority or not—who thought something that was not household suffrage would have had a better chance of producing the adhesion which promises success. And the thing so thought of was, with more or less distinctness, described under the terms of *registered or residential* suffrage; implying the giving the vote to all men of full age, &c., who should have been registered as the occupants of some fixed residence, for the term (for example) of one year. It is undeniable that there are large masses in this country, who would be disposed to adhere to a proposal for a suffrage of this nature, but who, from foregone determinations or other causes, would fly off upon the mention of household suffrage; and the fact will not be altered by any special pleading on the question of whether a residence is not a house, and whether any suffrage connected with residence may not be conscientiously brought within the phrase of "household suffrage," if a man likes? The question is not how far conscience may be stretched if a man wishes it, but of what are the ideas and feelings that will be raised in men's minds by words which we employ?

All this, I maintain, ought to have been made the subject of the gravest and most serious consideration. Grave and serious consideration does not imply that it should be a twelvemonth doing; but it does imply that men should know the time when their decision is made, and that it should not be done for them by a side wind. Now what happened was simply this. Question was asked, whether there was any individual present who scrupled to go as far as household suffrage? As might be expected, everybody zealously said, "No." To which the rejoinder was, "Then let it be written down, that the meeting was unanimously in favour of household suffrage, and let it be inserted in Mr. Hume's motion accordingly." I mean this for history. It would not be right to allow an important question to be passed over in this manner, and men be compromised with their constituents by what will be understood from the publication that "the utmost unanimity prevailed."

Now, was there ever such an invention for securing the adoption of a *minimum*? To take a parallel,—in which, whatever may be the difference of absolute magnitudes, there is a certain degree of resemblance, inasmuch as in both cases men in possession of a certain portion of public confidence were assembled to try to hit the highest measure of public utility in anxious times,—let it be supposed that when the Provisional Government in Paris was called on to propose something round which men's minds might gather and unite, somebody had begun by asking, "Is there any gentleman present who disputes that the Reform Banquet was a proper thing, and ought to have gone forward?" And on this being answered, as it must have been, imagine the recording officer desired to take his pen and write down that the Provisional Government declared for the Reform Banquet. This would only have been a specimen of the course followed here. Could it have been believed, that any birds would fall into such a snare? yet, in pure self-protection I say it, among many who were like anything but cocksparrrows, I could find none it was practicable to convince, that they were virtually declaring that the meeting fixed on household suffrage as its mark, and this without going into any statement or comparison of the reasons there might be for or against something else instead.

In all this do not let me be understood as maintaining, that there might not have finally been found reasons for deciding on declaring that household suffrage was the thing for which the banner should be raised. This would have justly come under the decision of a majority of votes, and the ordinary obligation of minorities to submit to the majority. But what I am obliged to maintain is, that the reasons were never stated, never produced, never considered, never weighed, never taken into account, never brought into court,—that the judgment was negative, not positive,—that instead of hunting for what it would be wisest to do, search was made for something that none would be so foolish as to refuse, and this was put forward as the fine gold found at the bottom of the crucible. Not that I see any cause for anxiety, though in everything there may be a better course and a worse. Nobody, by either well or ill-doing, will stop the progress of events, any more than Mrs. Partington could keep the tide out with her broom. But I should like it to be understood by those it may concern, that I was not art and part in any proceedings, for the good reason, that as regards the main point, there were no proceedings at all. There was no weighing, no reference to opinions in the country, no question asked, no voting except on the inquiry whether there was any insane person there who objected to going as far as household suffrage. In fact I begin to see it was a confusion between the words *as far as* and *to*. Do you object to going *as far as* household suffrage? No. Then we may put you down as being for going to household suffrage in Mr. Hume's motion. This was the meal-worm by which all our nightingales were caught. I do not object to the judgment; I object that there was no judgment. I object that there was not even the civil form of asking what wine we liked, and giving us the chance of saying, "Port, if you please." Somebody or everybody came down with a foregone conclusion that household suffrage and nothing else was to be heard of; and it was done accordingly. On which my counsel is, to all in the country who think something else ought to have had a hearing, that they should consider the determination as one in which nothing has been determined, and lift up their voices to the extent of their ability, in favour of

what in their consciences they may think useful and right, without being daunted by any attempt of Mrs. Partington to interpose her household suffrage broom.

It strikes me, on consideration, that the plan must have been that everybody was to throw dust in the eyes of everybody. Which is so like some of the commercial fallacies we have heard of, that an old Leaqueur may be presumed to feel at home. The timid and those on the frosty side of moderation, were to be comforted by saying to them, "You see we only go to household suffrage." And the energetic and the discontented were to be told in a whisper, that household suffrage would mean anything, and was intended so to do. No good ever comes of this kind of double strings to a bow. The pith of the matter is, that household suffrage, right or wrong, is to large classes a word of fear and hate, and that there might have been something else which would not, and that it is better to win under a downright, honest naude, than to lose under a double one.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Of the four measures of electoral reform contemplated by Mr. Hume and his coadjutors in the House of Commons, the re-distribution of the electoral districts has most of novelty, and this alone would ensure a greater amount of active hostility to it on the part of sincere anti-reformers and hollow reformers than to any of the others. It is, moreover, a measure against which it is not difficult to excite a good deal of local and class jealousy.

The *Leeds Mercury* has accordingly opened against this proposition with a portentous display of antiquarian lore. Mr. Baines has discovered that our borough representation dates from the days of Simon de Montfort, a position which, as it has no conceivable bearing on the question, we have no call to dispute. But Mr. Baines has further discovered that to the boroughs the commercial interest owe "the influence in the House of Commons which they have enjoyed for nearly six centuries." It may be doubted whether the commercial interest will be seriously alarmed by the danger of losing the influence which they possessed in the House of Commons in the years of grace 1348 or 1448; and, if they will take the trouble to examine narrowly the character of the existing borough representation, they may even question whether they are materially indebted to it for the influence they at present enjoy.

"Of the 658 members which constitute the House of Commons," says Mr. Alexander Mackay, in a well-timed pamphlet on "electoral districts," which for minute and extensive statistical research and close analysis has rarely been surpassed, "330 make a majority. The minority is 328. There are in the House 330 members returned from all parts of the United Kingdom, by boroughs with an aggregate population of 3,127,000 persons; the minority of 328 members representing the remaining 23,873,000 of the population. . . . The majority is composed exclusively of the representatives of third-class towns and small boroughs, including all those which are notoriously under the influence of the landlords. The minority represent all the counties and all the first-class cities and towns of the empire. . . . It is a dangerous fallacy to suppose that the strength of the landed interest in the House is limited to the 253 county members. That interest overlaps to a great extent the borough majority in Parliament; so much so, indeed, as to render it morally impossible, unless the representation is placed on a more rational and equitable basis, to prevent the landed interest, and through it the aristocracy of the country, from exercising a preponderant influence in the Commons House of Parliament."

The fear expressed by the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, that equal electoral districts would be the means of swamping the independent intelligent town voters, by submerging them among majorities of rural voters, is quite as imaginary as his notion that the boroughs are the safeguards of the commercial interest. Political independence and intelligence are to be met with outside of parliamentary boroughs, just as servilism and corruption are to be found within them. County constituency and rural constituency are not synonymous terms. We need only refer to the census of 1841 to establish this fact. The total population of Great Britain in that year was 18,655,981. Of this total no less than 6,026,139 (within a trifle of one-third of it) was concentrated in Middlesex, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and the county of Fife. In these counties the population of the small towns and manufacturing villages is greatly in excess of the agricultural population.

The householders in the towns and villages of these counties are almost to a man liberal; and equal electoral districts, with secret voting, would give from these counties an overwhelming independent majority. What is the prevailing characteristic of the population of these counties is also the characteristic of extensive portions of those counties through which the remaining two-thirds of the aggregate population of England, Wales, and Scotland, are distributed. Birmingham and its suburban villages, those portions of the metropolis which extend into Kent and Surrey, the various mining districts, and many more, would contribute their quota to the independent and intelligent portion of the electoral body. Nor can there be a grosser instance of what may be called provincial cockneyism than the assumption that there is no independent thought or intelligence among the rural community.

The argument of the *Leeds Mercury*, even were it based upon facts, would amount simply to this, that by the present distribution of the electors into constituencies, the sentiments of the class to which the writer belongs have a preponderance in the legisla-

ture; and that this state of affairs ought to be continued. But he has been mistaken as to his facts. He has indeed constructed two tables, to show that the borough representatives carried the Irish policy of April, 1839, and the reform of the corn law. A similar table would have shown that they rejected the more equitable apportionment of the income tax. In the two first cases the borough members yielded what their masters could no longer refuse to popular opinion: in the third, they denied what their masters thought themselves still strong enough to withhold. Equal electoral districts would ensure to public opinion its due weight in the House of Commons, without the mischievous necessity of first frightening the borough lords into good behaviour.

Equal electoral districts would ensure a fair representation of population and property. At present 330 members are returned by 180,000 electors, and 328 by 900,000. The disproportion of representatives to electors is great, but not greater than the disproportion of representatives to property:—

The total annual value of the property assessed in England, in 1841, to the poor-rates (observes Mr. Mackay), was £59,600,000. Half of the property so rated is concentrated in the counties of Kent, Lancashire, Lincoln, Middlesex, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Warwick, and York. Including county and borough members, these counties have in all 161 representatives in Parliament. The other half of the assessed property is distributed amongst the remaining thirty-one counties, which return in all 310 members. The account, then, stands thus between them:—The nine counties having fifty per cent. of the whole property, have thirty-four per cent. of the whole English representation, the thirty-one counties, with the other half of the property, having the remaining sixty-six per cent. of the representation. Thus the representation of one-half of the whole rateable property of England, if pitted against the other, would be overborne by a majority of no less than 149 votes. It is an important feature in the case, too, that seven out of the nine counties alluded to are the chief seats of the manufacturing and commercial enterprise of the country. The calculation is exclusive of the immense amount of machinery in the manufacturing counties, particularly in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Middlesex, which is not rated; the value of the machinery in Lancashire alone being computed at twenty millions sterling. In all questions of taxation, therefore, it is obvious that the vast majority of the property of the country is at the mercy of the minority.

The actual state of our representation therefore—a state which must continue unimproved so long as the present unequal electoral districts are retained—is this. The representatives of a numerical minority of the constituency are a majority in the House of Commons. The representatives of the owners of by far the smaller portion of the property of the constituencies, are a majority in the House of Commons. No wonder, then, that we find laws made for the benefit of the minority; the taxes imposed so as to relieve the minority from their due share of the burden; and sinecure places, and supernumerary appointments, kept up to procure livelihoods for the relations and dependents of the minority.

### LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

Thomas Carlyle has lately become very prominent in his advocacy of the claims of Ireland. In a late number of the *Examiner* he endeavoured to show, in his own peculiar style, the absurdity, nay, the "impossibility," of a repeal of the Union. This week he contributes one article to the same journal, under the above heading, and two articles to the *Spectator*, the titles of which are, "Ireland and the British Chief Governor," and "Irish Regiments of the New Era,"—a proof, at least, of his deep interest in the welfare of the sister country, and a valuable contribution to the political discussion now going on as to the remedies to be applied to cure her social maladies. We quote the major portion of the article from the *Examiner*, entitled "Legislation for Ireland:—"

Lord John Russell has before Parliament, or in due time will have, two small bills for improved registration of voters in Ireland; and a third for some slight loan, only another million or less, to Irish landlords, if they will behave well; but what has become of the Sale of Encumbered Estates Bill for Ireland? Surely in the front rank, and as a preliminary to all other bills, the Minister was bound to have got that bill passed. It is the preliminary and foundation stone of all other Irish arrangements whatsoever.

But now, surely, if in these circumstances there is any law indisputably needful, and pressing called for as the preliminary of everything, it is this, that the Irish landlord should instantly be brought into free contact, and unlimited power of manipulation, and action and reaction, with his land; that he should enter on his stern crucial experiment, with at least the possibility of trying to get through it! At present, what with mortgages, debts, encumbrances—what with leases, sub-leases, leases for lives, leases for terms, and other intricate leases, contracts, and covenants—the Irish landlord stands indeed looking at all his land, but with his hands tied from touching great part of it. Landlords nominally of £10,000 a year rent, do not command more than £1,000; over the remaining £9,000 they have no more command than I: that is the situation of the Irish landlord. A cruel situation, with such a law of Heaven and of earth now hanging over him, is hardly conceivable. Swiftly, instantly, should Government emancipate any and every true Irish landlord, bent to try this terrible problem, from such an inconceivably absurd position. Swiftly, instantly, should this bill, all manner of needful bills to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates—to bring a man into contact with the chaotic problem he has got, or at once to absolve him from it—be passed through Parliament.

Nay, if this bill and other bills would not do, a swift special commission of twelve just men—a just lawyer one of them—just husbandmen, tenants, landlords, just men experienced in the business the other eleven—should be named swiftly, to serve as a summary, conclusive general jury for Ireland in regard to this mat-



ter, and in the name of God to settle it, as justly as they could, and above all things soon. The case warrants it, such a plan even as the latter; but I do not think the Minister will adopt that! No; and in fact the circumstance that no Irish landlord yet complains aloud to the world that, while the New Poor-law is in action, and their crucial experiment begun, this other law, to untie their hands and let them have at least a possibility, remains unpassed, is rather remarkable, and excites the sad surmise that our Irish landlord friends do not at heart believe in the critical nature of their position, but idly think official sleight-of-hand will still serve them, and old use-and-wont will somehow be made to go on as heretofore. In which delusive thought does the Minister, perhaps encourage them, encourage himself. A flattering unctious, indeed, and very comfortable, laid softly on the soul; but what will the cost of it be thinks this Minister? I can compare him only to the steersman encouraging his fellow-rowers to continue idle, and not bale the sinking boat! "The waves will not swallow her," he intimates; "sleight-of-hand and the broad back of England will still bear her up!"

What does the Minister mean by listening to money-lenders, mortgagees, steward attorneys, or any class of creatures, and not hastening through with this bill, these bills, that special commission itself, or whatever else will straightway bring the Irish landlord into practical contact with his land? Is it, as some surmise, that the Irish landlords themselves, menaced by attorney-mortgagees, object, and threaten to go into opposition? "Oh, don't think of baling the boat, then; sit quiet; I wouldn't for the world distress you, friends: nay, you will overset us if you make a stir, and then—" Madder legislation than the want of this measure to follow in the rear of the other is not seen even in the British Parliament at present.

Alas, in disorganised Ireland itself there struggle (as everywhere in creation, and even in chaos) organic filaments, which, even in a British Parliament, a chief governor could endeavour to spin together! Ireland itself is not without some similitude of the two aristocracies, hitherto the vital element in all human societies, and likely henceforth to be so when societies again become human—a governing class or rich aristocracy of landlords, and a teaching class or a poor aristocracy of priests. Sore defaced from their just shape, both of those classes, yet capable both of being dealt with by the British Parliament—to unspeakable profit both, if well dealt with. His lordship, even in the depths of most complex officiality, is not quite without resources; no living man anywhere ever was. Resources far superior, it may be hoped, to this of passing registration bills for Ireland, and polishing the electoral suffrage into its last finish of perfection there! Or if he is, the world should, with all speed, be made aware of the alarming fact, and asked what steps it will take in consequence. Steps must be taken, and that soon. These weeks and months are precious, and perhaps priceless; rushing swiftly—everyone asks, Whitherward? The rapids of Niagara, after a while, become too rapid; and then there is no oaring or steering!

**REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF YORK.**—The intelligence of the death of Mr. Redhead Yorke reached York, by electric telegraph, at a late hour on Friday evening, and it is needless to add that the greatest regret was evinced by the members of all parties in that city. Mr. G. Leeman, a solicitor of York, Mr. Milner, who proposed Lord Morpeth at the last election for the West Riding; Mr. F. Dundas, and Mr. Leveson Gower, have been mentioned as candidates at the next election.

**REPRESENTATION OF NORTH CHESHIRE.**—It appears probable that there will be a contest for the vacant seat for North Cheshire, the liberal candidate, Mr. Astley, who waived his claims in favour of Mr. Stanley at the general election, having found an opponent in the Conservative interest, whose address is already before the freeholders. At a meeting of the Conservatives at Knutsford, on Friday, Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton-priory, in the chair, "the claims" of Mr. Cornwall Legh were recognised once more, and it was agreed to put him in nomination. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Legh, and he not only consented to this arrangement, but issued his address the same day. The liberals have meantime been active. The gentlemen who brought Mr. Astley forward at the last election have already organized a large and influential committee on his behalf, of which Mr. John Cheetham, of Dukinfield, is appointed chairman.

**THE REQUISITION TO MESSRS. PARKER AND WARD.**—The requisition of the electors to our borough Members, calling upon them to resign their seats, had received above 1500 signatures at the middle of the week, being about 400 more than voted for the sitting members at the last election. We are informed, the committee intend keeping it open only for a few days longer.—*Sheffield Independent.*

**THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN dispute,** in a measure, began with the attempt of the late King of Denmark to enforce the female order of succession in Schleswig as well as in Denmark, in default of direct male heirs, whilst Holstein still followed the collateral male line. The representative of this female line is Prince Frederick of Hesse, the son of the Landgrave William of Hesse Cassel, by the Princess Charlotte of Denmark. Prince Frederick is heir to Hesse Cassel by right of his father, and to Denmark by right of his mother—if, in the latter case, the direct male line were preferred to the collateral male. The male line in Denmark is represented by the Duke of Augustenberg, now in arms against the Danish King. Prince Frederick is at present in London; and the *Times* states that he has accepted an alternative put by the Chamber of Hesse Cassel—has chosen his German lot, and resolved to renounce the claims of his family on the Danish crown. It is assumed by the *Times* that the way for a peaceable arrangement of the Danish and Prussian quarrel is thus opened.

Modesty is to merit as shades to figures in a picture; giving it strength and beauty.—*Bruyere.*

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

### CONFERENCE OF REFORMERS IN NEWCASTLE.

(Abridged from the *Newcastle Guardian*.)

On Wednesday evening, a Conference of Reformers, convened by the Provisional Committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Reform Association, was held at Dodds' Temperance Hotel, Clayton-street, "in order that the present position of parties and principles might be considered, and that it might be decided what steps shall be taken to aid the Reformers in Parliament." There was a numerous attendance, especially considering that the meeting was called by circular; and a very harmonious feeling characterised the proceedings throughout.

GEORGE CRAWSHAY, Esq., having been called to the chair, opened the business with some judicious and appropriate observations. So far as his own opinion went, he fully admitted the justice of complete suffrage, and as he was convinced that nothing less than this would satisfy the great bulk of the population, he was prepared at once to adopt such a measure; but, he apprehended the question more immediately for the meeting to decide was, whether they were prepared to support the New Reform Movement, at the head of which were Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden [hear, hear].

The Rev. G. HARRIS considered the wider the basis of the franchise was laid the better. He was in favour of the suffrage being extended to every man who pays taxes, but he did not approve of the ballot, as he thought all who were entrusted with the franchise ought to exercise it boldly in the face of the country. He concluded by moving—

That this Conference is of opinion that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is an unfaithful representation of the people of this realm; that its tendency is to uphold class privileges, entailing immense expenditure and much injustice—a combination of Reformers upon a satisfactory basis is therefore felt to be necessary, in order that changes may be effected suitable to the progress of the times.

Mr. T. WILCKE seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. PRINGLE next proposed a resolution, which gave rise to a long discussion, the principal point in the discussion being whether the Conference should urge the leaders of the Reform party to adopt universal suffrage or "household suffrage, extending to all occupiers of tenements, and to all lodgers, one year's residence being required." It was generally admitted that this kind of household suffrage would be nearly equivalent to universal, but some thought it better to retain the term household suffrage, as a means of conciliating timid Reformers in the middle classes, whilst others contended that the Conference ought to boldly proclaim its own opinions, expressing what it meant in plain, unmistakable terms. In this discussion Mr. Brewis, Mr. R. H. Haggie, Mr. Charles Larkin (whose entrance into the room was hailed with loud plaudits), Mr. G. Charlton, Mr. E. S. Hills, Mr. Newcastle, &c., took part, and ultimately the resolution, seconded by Mr. James Watson, was adopted as follows:—

That this Conference hails with pleasure the formation of a Parliamentary People's Party, and will aid them in their endeavours for the reformation of Parliament, and would urge upon them the adoption of the following principle, viz., universal suffrage, six months' residence being the qualification.

It is right to add, however, that several gentlemen who most strenuously supported this resolution, intimated their intention to support the Reform party in the extension of the suffrage which they proposed, as well as their other measures. Mr. Pringle and Mr. E. S. Hills also took occasion to vindicate secret voting, contending that it would not only be a protection to the poor and weak voter against his wealthy, but tyrannical employer or customer, but would also tend to destroy bribery, and to suppress the system of canvassing for votes.

The meeting next proceeded to the consideration of the questions of equal electoral districts, vote by ballot, the abolition of property qualification, and payment of members; all these were approved by considerable majorities, but a difference of opinion arose as to two of them. The meeting was also divided in sentiment as to whether annual or triennial Parliaments should be adopted, or whether the plan pursued under the Municipal Corporations Act of one-third of the members going out annually would not be the best; but this not being deemed a matter of importance, it was unanimously resolved simply to declare in favour of shortening the duration of Parliament.

Mr. LARKIN then proposed that a requisition be presented to the Mayor, requesting his worship to convene a public meeting in the Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Legislature in favour of Parliamentary reform, and in support of Mr. Hume's motion for inquiry into the state of the representation. Mr. E. S. HILLS seconded this resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

A committee was then appointed to carry the preceding resolutions into effect; and it was ordered that copies thereof be forwarded to George Wilson, Esq., Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., and Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P.

Mr. T. GRAY moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and Mr. CRAWSHAY having briefly acknowledged the honour, the meeting separated.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Our (*Daily News*) correspondent writes on Saturday as follows:—The declaration in favour of household suffrage and the other reforms of the moderate party has now received upwards of 8,000 signatures. To the manifesto issued by the

new political union, or complete suffrage party, about 6,000 names have been appended. It is not improbable, however, that many persons have signed both documents. To-day there appears in the *Journal* a letter from Mr. Joseph Sturge, from which the following is extracted:—

I am sanguine in the hope that there is now such a spirit of candour and charity abroad, that the day is not far distant in which all the productive classes will cordially and vigorously, but peaceably, unite in removing the power of a despotic oligarchy; and if it would assist in effecting this union, I see no objection to extend the time of residence which shall entitle to a vote to twelve instead of six months. I think the question has, however, now assumed a shape in which it would be desirable to hold a public meeting fairly to test, in a friendly spirit, whether the people of Birmingham are generally in favour of household or manhood suffrage.

**SHEFFIELD.**—The declaration in favour of extension of the suffrage, shorter parliaments, the ballot, and electoral districts, is making good progress among our townsmen. Though no very energetic measures have yet been taken, it has received a considerable number of names, including those of many of our best known and most influential reformers. It is intended, after some further progress has been made, to convene a meeting of the subscribers, to decide upon further measures.—*Sheffield Independent.*

**THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN LEEDS AND THE WEST RIDING.**—The new Reform movement in Leeds and the West Riding will not be a complete suffrage and an annual Parliament one, if we may judge from present appearances. Our readers are already aware that the Leeds Reform Association, after declaring in favour of universal suffrage, issued circulars, a fortnight since, to the Liberals of the West Riding, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion of the propriety of an immediate movement for further Reforms, and the extent of the Reforms to be demanded. Replies have been received by Thomas Plint, Esq., to this circular, from all the principal towns in the West Riding, and they generally concur in the propriety of an immediate movement. In regard to its extent, the feeling, in the great majority of cases, is in favour of that originated at Manchester, which embraces, as the writers assume, household suffrage, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and triennial Parliaments. Up to the present moment there have been no public steps taken in the matter; but we confidently anticipate that in a few days the Leeds Reform Association will be in the field, actively and energetically urging forward the cause of Reform, at least to the extent of household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and electoral districts.—*Leeds Times.*

**PAISLEY.**—THE ELECTORS' PETITION FOR ECONOMY AND AN EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.—We are glad to learn that this document, prepared in terms of the resolutions agreed to at the late electors' meeting in the Exchange-rooms, has been received in the most friendly spirit by the voters. We have been informed that in the first ward almost every elector that was waited on most cheerfully adhibited his name. The same thing has been the case with most of the voters in the second ward; and, indeed, over the town generally, the committee taking charge of the petition have met with very few refusals, and in many cases they have been warmly thanked by the constituency for affording them an opportunity of recording their names in favour of retrenchment and economy.—*Glasgow Post.*

**EQUITABLE TAXATION LEAGUE.**—On Monday night, a meeting, convened by circular, was held at the Hall of Commerce, of deputies from the numerous equitable taxation societies recently formed in the metropolis, to receive reports from those bodies, and consider what steps should be taken to further the objects in view. D. Wire, Esq., was called to the chair, and said, The nearly universal nature of the reports was in favour of embracing the question of parliamentary reform, as the only means of attaining the objects in question. A prolonged discussion took place, in which Messrs. W. Carpenter, Prout, Pearce, Elkins, and others, took part, as to the best course of proceeding, and the following resolution was ultimately adopted in lieu of that moved by Mr. Hall:—

That this meeting is of opinion that with the view to the more equitable apportionment of taxation, a league shall be formed having for its object a large extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equal electoral districts.

**KIRKCALDY.**—UNION OF REFORMERS.—A portion of the electors, and nearly all the leading non-electors of this town, favourable to electoral reform, have met twice to confer on the practicability of forming a union to promote an extension of the franchise. The Conference was unanimously of opinion that a manhood would be preferable to a household suffrage, but believing that no substantial amendment can be obtained without a vigorous and systematic agitation, it was considered to be the imperative duty of those who desire an equitable representation of all classes, to concentrate their energies upon the most complete measure of reform on which they can agree: and therefore, in order to promote that unanimity which is so essential to success, a cordial declaration was expressed of willingness to take part in a national movement, even though it may be for less than what they would consider a complete measure of reform. At the last meeting, held on the 12th instant, Peter Greig, Esq., in the chair, a numerous committee was appointed to get up a public meeting, either merely to pronounce an opinion upon the points which had been under consideration, or to support any measure in behalf of which a combined and national movement may be made, and which the committee shall consider worthy of such support.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## REMOVAL OF ALIENS: POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

On the motion for the third reading of the Aliens Removal Bill, on Thursday, Mr. MOWATT moved an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

This led to a renewal of the past debates.

Mr. CORDEN said he was certain that the great measure with the agitation of which he had been so much connected, would not now have been carried had the distinction between Whigs and Tories been kept up in that struggle; and therefore he was resolved that on all questions whatever he would look upon Whigs and Tories as the same [hear].

As regarded this bill, it had been so much exhausted in debate that he would not dwell upon it; but there was one view which he thought had not yet been adverted to; and it was, that while Government was passing bills for the protection of the Crown and Government, it was taking a mistaken and wrong direction altogether, and was not pursuing the best course to satisfy the public, and maintain our institutions [hear]. It seemed to him that the Government had not profited by the examples set them on the continent, where coercion had entirely failed of its purpose, and men in power had fallen because they had not taken a course of conciliation and concession [hear, hear]. They saw, on the contrary, the Government following the old courses, and resorting to coercion and force, and alien bills, but introducing no measure calculated to increase the attachment of the people to the institutions of the country [hear, hear]. He would venture to say that the country at this time was looking most anxiously, not for coercion bills, not for gagging bills, or for precautions against aliens, but for an announcement of remedial measures [hear, hear]. They expected that the Government was prepared to put our representative system more in harmony with the spirit of the age [hear]. The people were not prepared to see the whole world in motion and we standing still, or, still less, that we should take a retrograde motion. The country was looking for retrenchment and economy; and if they wished to maintain the monarchy of the country against republican invasion, they would do more to accomplish that object by cutting away that barbarous splendour which belonged to other times, and which was a cost to the country and an aggrandizement to the aristocracy; they would do more to reconcile the people to monarchical institutions by removing some of these silly and mischievous appendages to royalty, than by taking this mode of preventing the people from discussing republicanism [hear, hear]. He would entreat the Government not to think there was a passive acquiescence in the measures of that House. He had explained how they were agreed to in that House; the feeling, however, out of doors, was very different, and he would say to them that if they meant to maintain their institutions they must not give coercive, but resort to remedial measures, and secure to the country retrenchment and economy [hear, hear].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the restraining measures of the session, by their success. Under the operation of the act to prevent outrage in Ireland, the total number of crimes of violence has diminished from 2,109 in April 1847, to 1,146 in April 1848; the homicides have diminished from 34 to 9; the demand or seizure of arms, from 67 to 12; and other crimes in proportion. The effect of the bill for the better security of the Crown and Government, although passed so recently, is already visible; the loud tone of those who said that "Lord Clarendon must be put down," has entirely changed; it is now most mitigated treason, most milk-and-water sedition; and must be quite flat to those whose appetites have been stimulated by the very high diet furnished previously. The present bill is not aimed against any particular government or country—and Lord John, in passing, paid a high compliment to M. de Lamartine's enlightened sense of peace; still, looking at what is passing abroad, it is desirable to take precautions, if not against propagandism, at least against schemes of plunder. As to other measures mentioned by Mr. Cobden, Ministers would express their opinion when they should come before the House.

For my own part, I cannot bring myself to believe that the representation of the people of this country is in such a state as the honourable member seems to imagine that it is. Without now pausing to discuss whether this House be properly formed or not—whether there ought to be such a number of small boroughs, or whether all enjoy the franchise who ought to enjoy it—questions which it will be well to consider on a fitting occasion—I will say that it is my belief that this House, since it met in November, has pursued a course which commands the sympathy and approval of the country. I believe that the votes of this House and the majorities by which they were carried have not been owing to any peculiar state of parties; nor do I think that they have unfaithfully represented the opinions of the majority of the people. Neither can I think that the reduction of the royal expenditure, the taking away of what the honourable member for the West Riding of Yorkshire calls "the barbarous pomp of the Crown belonging to past times," and diminishing the appendages of royalty, are the methods whereby Government or this House could succeed in conciliating the general feeling of the people of this country. I believe myself, that the people of this country are thoroughly and strongly attached to the institutions under which they live. I do not know that there ever was a time when I perceived such strong evidence of devoted attachment to the Crown of this country. I know that the conduct of the illustrious person who now occupies that throne—that the example given by the Sovereign of this country in every relation of domestic life, and in the discharge of every constitutional duty, have met with that reward which they ought to have received in the confidence and affection of her people [loud applause]. I do not believe that that which is necessary for the maintenance of the Royal office—that which I admit is not necessary for the comfort or requirements of the Sovereign herself, but which is necessary for the due maintenance and dignity of the

Royal office—is at all grudged by the people of this country.

I believe that we should be acting in a manner contrary to the wishes of the people if we were to embark in a sea of speculation, setting everything afloat, and making it doubtful what the future constitution of England is to be. I believe that the example of peace and order which has been recently afforded has not been lost on the population of this country. Whatever proper retrenchments we can make, let us make them. They are due to the state of our finances; they are due to the state of suffering in which, unhappily, many of our people are placed [cheers]. Let every kind of economy that can be safely practised be practised; let every amendment of taxation that can be well carried into effect be carried into effect; but let us not imagine, that by shaking any of the great pillars of the State, or disturbing the basis on which the constitution of this country rests, we shall be doing good to the country. Above all, let us not be ambitious of winning a little applause at the expense of our duty [cheers].

Mr. BRIGHT warned Lord John that he was pursuing an infatuated course:—

The people of this country did not complain of the Crown, or of any expense necessary for the due maintenance of the regal dignity: what they did complain of was, that there was a large expenditure which did not add to the honour or dignity of the Crown, but which did add in a very large degree to hand over the revenues drawn from the taxes to the aristocratic hangers-on of the Court. He would take leave to ask the noble lord, whether he thought it essential to the honour of the Crown, or to the preservation of the constitution, or to the upholding of public order, that there should be such an establishment as that of the Buck-hounds, which cost the people of this country a larger sum annually than was paid by the Americans to the President of the United States? Was it essential to the dignity of the Crown that there should be a Grand Falconer, and other hereditary officers of a mischievous and absurd description? Former Ministers had relied too much on "majorities" within that House—having a miserable minority outside. Mr. Bright would venture to predict, that if the noble lord did not mind what he was about, his Government would ere long die of majorities. The noble lord had no vision beyond that which was bounded by the two lobbies of that House; and, interpreting everything by majorities, could recognise no representation of public feeling except in the persons of Mr. Tufnell and Lord Marcus Hill [loud laughter]. The noble lord had fraternized with his old enemies. He was pursuing a course which, whatever effect it might have on his majorities, would estrange from him the affection and confidence of the people, and end in the downfall—the unpitied downfall—of a Government which Mr. Bright had hoped would have lasted for many years [cheers].

The third reading of the bill was carried by 146 to 29, and the bill passed.

## HORSHAM: SMALL BOROUGHES.

On Thursday Mr. GORING moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Horsham, which occasioned a fresh debate on the corrupt practices in that borough, and the question whether they were sufficient to warrant the further suspension of the writ. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir GEORGE GREY, and other members on the Ministerial side, contended that the writ should be suspended at least until after the discussion on Sir John Hanmer's Borough Elections Bill, authorizing an ambulatory commission to inquire into the practices of certain boroughs, as Horsham might be included in that inquiry. On the opposite side, several members, including Sir ROBERT PEEL, said that they had consented to postpone the writ at the instance of Lord John Russell, in the expectation that he would propose a special inquiry into the case of Horsham; but that it was a very different thing to suspend the functions of that borough during the debates, perhaps the protracted debates, on a bill in charge of a private member. Sir Robert urged Lord John at once to undertake the charge of Sir John Hanmer's bill, instead of suffering his arguments and information to filter through the honourable member for Flint.

On a division, Mr. Goring's motion was negatived by 167 to 73.

Subsequently, Sir JOHN HANMER obtained the discharge of the order for the second reading of his bill, and reintroduced it with amendments. It was read a first time in the new shape; to be read a second time on Thursday next.

## AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

In the House of Lords, on Friday night, Lord BROUGHAM brought "the state of the law, judicially and legislatively," under the consideration of the House.

He divided the subject into these heads—first, as to the makers of the law; secondly, as to the making of the law; thirdly, as to the law made, or the fabric of the law; fourthly, as to the promulgation of the law; and lastly, as to the administration of the law.

Much, he contended, must be done to remedy the constitution of the House of Commons, in regard to the representation of the people; and he admitted that much of the apprehension he had formerly entertained as to the fatal effects of throwing the elective franchise open to all mankind had, if not entirely dispelled, been greatly mitigated or modified by the extraordinary results of that most extensive experiment which had been recently tried in France. Laws are required to put down bribery and corruption, and to exclude insolvents, as well as bankrupts, from the House—gentlemen and lords by courtesy, who squander the property of their just creditors upon minions or mistresses, at the gaming-table, or on the turf.

Lord Brougham referred at some length to the lax composition of statutes; their bad style and diction; their imperfect reference to other statutes, and conflict with each other; the lax and sometimes corrupt use made of interpretation-clauses in public or private bills.

He proposed that a Board of learned and diligent men should be appointed, officially connected with the Government, not to have seats in Parliament, but to be ancillary to both Houses; and he should take away, in private bills, from both Houses of Parliament, greatly as the Committee of both Houses had been improved by

the orders which he had prevailed upon their Lordships to pass in 1837, all jurisdiction over matters of fact, leaving it to a professional judge to find a special verdict upon such matters, and that verdict to be conclusive, and that from that time Parliament should legislate. Lastly, he should propose that all questions not wholly but only quasi of a judicial character, such as cases of divorce, should not be brought to that House, but should be sent to a better tribunal, which had been reported in favour of by a Committee of their Lordships' House—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Glancing at the matter of the statutes, Lord Brougham enumerated many improvements which he would recommend, special and general—mitigation of the Malicious Trespass Act; more certain definition of the Scotch marriage-laws; improvements in the laws of bankruptcy and partnership, in the law of conveyancing, of wills; he would introduce from Scotland "declaratory actions;" better methods of framing deeds, so as to simplify and shorten them, to save litigation and cost; he would appoint paid professional chairmen of Quarter-Sessions, and create a public prosecutor; and he would effect divers improvements in the procedure of the Court of Chancery.

In his impressive peroration, Lord Brougham besought the House to assist in preserving the constitution under which they lived; praying that he might die before the day which should terminate that constitution—the glory of this country, the greatest work of human wisdom!

In the meantime, he moved the first reading of a bill, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Criminal Law of England, so far as it refers to indictable offences, and the punishment thereof."

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table a Report of the Commissioners for revising the Criminal Law of the country.

## THE BOROUGH OF STAMFORD.

The greater part of Friday evening, in the House of Commons, was occupied in discussing a motion by Mr. PAGE WOOD for a select committee on a petition from certain electors and inhabitants of Stamford borough, complaining of undue interference by the Marquis of Exeter in the elections of that borough.

The petition traced the interference as far back as 1830. The effective constituency of the borough at present is 575 voters, of whom 130 are tenants under the Marquis. In July last there were three candidates—the Marquis of Granby and Mr. Herries, supported by Lord Exeter, and Mr. Rolt opposed to them. The allegation was, that twenty-seven of the tenants voted for Mr. Rolt, and that twenty-two of them were ejected from their tenements in consequence. Under the present law, general intimidation cannot be inquired into before an election committee, and therefore a special inquiry is necessary.

The allegations of the petition were controverted at much length by the Marquis of GRANBY and Mr. HERRIES.

Lord GRANBY denied that the Marquis of Exeter had violated the law; he had only exercised the constitutional influence of his large property and high character. His tenants were influenced by no promises or threats. And it was not true that twenty-two had been ejected; only fourteen were ejected [ironical cheers], and of those two were suffered to remain.

Mr. HERRIES explained that twenty-nine notices to quit were given to the tenants "for various reasons;" of that number twelve had voted for Mr. Rolt; but the House had no right to infer that those twelve had been discharged on account of their votes. Mr. Herries averred, on the authority of Lord Exeter's managing solicitor, that the Marquis wholly abstained from influencing the votes of his tenants.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL [who had been reminded by Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY of his refusal to inquire into similar allegations against Earl Fitzhardinge] confessed that he had some difficulty in making up his mind; but considering that some of the disputed points were supported by respectable authority on both sides, that it is desirable to secure freedom of election, and that the particular circumstances could not be disposed of by an election committee, he should vote for the inquiry.

Several other members spoke, the motion being generally supported on the Ministerial side of the House, resisted on the opposite side; Sir ROBERT PEEL objected to departing from the usual course. On a division, the motion was carried, by 178 to 177—majority, one.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On Monday, after some obstructive objections as to the course proposed, of going into committee on the navigation-laws, the House went into committee, and that paragraph of the Queen's speech referring to the subject having been read, Mr. LABOUCHERE proceeded to make his statement of the views of the Government in reference to this important subject. The right honourable gentleman commenced his address by giving a historical detail of the various laws which had passed on the subject, commencing with the 5th of Richard II., and showing the several modifications which had been made since that stringent act had passed; referring also to the numberless communications and the multifarious correspondence bearing on the question which had passed, and resolutions come to by various foreign countries, America and the British colonies, in reference to the alteration or abrogation of the existing navigation acts:—

The time was fast approaching when we would not be able to trade with any foreign nation on unequal terms. We had received a warning from the same country which had induced Mr. Huskisson to make the alteration in the navigation-laws which he proposed in 1823—he meant Prussia, which at present was the commercial representative of the whole of Germany. Our commercial treaty with Prussia was now on the point of expiring, and as a specimen of the warning which Prussia had given us, he read a despatch which the Chevalier Bunsen had addressed to Lord Palmerston on the 10th of May, 1847. From another quarter had proceeded the voice of invitation; and that



quarter was the great representative of the British race on the other side of the Atlantic, the United States, who were second only to ourselves in intelligence and commercial enterprise. In the autumn of last year, Mr. Bancroft had informed Lord Palmerston and himself that his Government, believing that it was the disposition of Parliament to make large and liberal changes in our commercial policy, was anxious to co-operate with us, and in conjunction with the British Government to give to the rest of the world an example of free-trade which must be of great salutary influence. His language was, "If you can do but little, we will do but little; if you can do much, we will do much; if you will do all, we too will do all." Mr. Bancroft was desired to place that communication in a formal shape; and he did so in a letter which he addressed to Lord Palmerston on the 3rd of December, 1847. Now this warning from Prussia, on the one hand, and this invitation from the United States, on the other, afforded us an opportunity of establishing a liberal system of maritime commerce, which he trusted would not be thrown away. Having thus stated to the House what the law was, and having explained his reasons for believing that we could not maintain it in its present state conducive with our own interests, he then proposed to explain the alterations which he proposed to make in it. Beginning with those parts of the system which he did not propose to alter, he observed, that it was not his intention to recommend any material alteration in the law affecting the coasting-trade of the country, although he was convinced that if that trade were thrown open to foreigners it would produce no evil, so sufficiently was that trade protected by its own nature. Neither did he intend to propose any alterations in the law which restricted our fisheries to British vessels. Having made these two reservations, he proposed to the House to deal in a very large and general manner with the remainder of the system of our navigation laws. Having looked into that part of our system which prevented the introduction into the United Kingdom of the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, from any port of Europe, and into that part of it which protected our carrying trade, he was convinced that we had no real interest in maintaining either with respect to those countries which were inclined to reciprocate with us. He therefore proposed, by act of Parliament, to strike from the statute-book both those regulations. He advised the House, however, not to deprive the Queen in Council of that power which she had always hitherto possessed, of imposing countervailing duties on any foreign nation which treated our shipping with injustice. Such were the views of her Majesty's Government as to the navigation-laws, properly so called. He then called attention to the enactments which regulated the character of British vessels. In exposing the British shipowner to unrestricted competition with the shipowner in every part of the world, we ought to afford him every facility to obtain his ship at the cheapest rate. He therefore proposed to enact that it should not be necessary that his ship should be British built. He also proposed that a ship built by a British subject abroad be entitled to British registration. As to the ownership of shipping, he made no material alteration, except as to some minor anomalies, which he should endeavour to correct. With respect to manning, he proposed to leave it still necessary that in British vessels employed in the coasting trade the crew should all be British seamen. In British vessels engaged in the foreign trade he required that three-fourths of the crew should still be British seamen, and only one-fourth foreigners. He also proposed to admit *Lascars* to the character of British seamen—a privilege to which they were entitled by their good conduct, their skill, and their fidelity. He also proposed to take away the necessity imposed on the British shipowner of taking apprentices. The operation of the apprentice system was inconvenient and burdensome on the shipowner. The law required that one-sixth part of the crew should consist of apprentice-boys, and by so doing created a glut in the labour market, and so drove the able-bodied seamen out of our own mercantile navy into that of Sweden or America. He abrogated entirely the present law; and if anybody doubted the policy of it, he referred them to the evidence given on the point by Captain Sir J. Stirling. As to the coasting trade of the colonies, he proposed to reserve it to the colonies, as he had done to the mother country. He should leave, however, to each colony, if it thought fit, to throw open its coasting trade by an act of the colonial Legislature. Such were the outlines of the alterations which he now submitted to the consideration of Parliament, and which, after full and mature consideration he deemed to be conducive to the great interests of the country. He remembered the predictions of ruin to the shipping interest which were uttered when Mr. Huskisson first introduced his alterations of the Navigation-laws; and as a proof of their fallacy, showed that the tonnage of the United Kingdom in 1824 was 2,348,000, and that of the colonies was 211,000, or 2,559,000 together, whilst in 1847 the tonnage of the United Kingdom was 3,300,000 odd, and of the colonies 664,000, making a total of 3,964,000 tons and upwards. Those figures proved that, although there had been ebbs and flows of prosperity, the relaxations of Mr. Huskisson had not been productive of injury either to the commerce or the navigation of the country. Having thus stated his reasons for believing that the British shipowner and British commerce would not be injured by his alterations, he next proceeded to show that there was no reason to fear that the British shipbuilder would be affected by them, considering the superior advantages which he had for the building of first-class ships, arising from his superior capital and skill, and his cheaper supply of iron, copper, and timber. He did not go the length of separating the maritime strength of this country from its large commercial marine. If he thought that his measure would cripple the commercial marine, he should also think it injurious to the military navy of the country. So long, however, as it supported and enlarged the commercial marine, as he contended that it would do, he could not see how it would injure our military marine. There were, however, dangers to our commercial marine to which it was incumbent that the attention of the House should be speedily drawn. The nature of those dangers was forcibly depicted in the remarkable correspondence of our consuls abroad with Lord Palmerston, in reply to a circular directed to them by his lordship. While the character of British seamen for handling their ships stood as high as ever, yet, owing to the incapacity and want of intelligence on the part of the masters of British vessels, and it was even stated owing to their low system of morality

and imperfect discipline, British ships were fast losing their character in the commercial market of the world. The consequence was that merchants trusted their cargoes to the ships of America, and Bremen, and Sweden, rather than to the ships of England, and the House and the Government were bound to provide a remedy without delay for so painful and deplorable a state of things. He proposed during the present session to introduce two bills for the benefit of the shipping interest—one, to amend the system of light duties, and another to regulate the merchant seamen's fund. He was afraid that during the present session he could not introduce a pilotage bill; but it was a measure which Parliament ought not to lose sight of.

Several questions were then put by Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. GLADSTONE, respecting the details of the measure;—in reply to them,

Mr. LABOUCHERE stated, that if the House assented to his measure, it would be in the power of any foreign vessel engaged in the deep sea-fishery to bring the produce of it to the United Kingdom. The coast fisheries and the bank fisheries were to be reserved for our own fishermen, except where it was otherwise provided by treaty. As to the measures which other countries besides Prussia and America might be inclined to take after we had made these alterations, he could not only say that the Government had not and did not intend to make any overtures to them until it had ascertained the opinion of the House upon them. A system of voluntary examination into the qualification of the mates and masters of ships had been in force for some time, and had been adopted to a considerable extent. There was also an increasing disposition on the part of seafaring men to undergo it. He therefore did not intend to propose a system of compulsory examination at present. He also declared his readiness to further any plan for promoting schools for the education of the children of seafaring men. He also had thought of constituting a department of the Board of Trade to watch over the interests of the mercantile marine.

Mr. ROBINSON rose in opposition to the motion, and was followed by Lord G. BENTINCK, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. HUDSON, and Lord INGESTRE. The speakers in favour of the proposed plan were Mr. HUME, Mr. J. L. RICARDO, and Mr. MITCHELL. Captain HARRIS moved the postponement of the subject for a fortnight, by which time the committee of the House of Lords sitting upon the subject would have reported. This proposition was opposed by Mr. LABOUCHERE, and, after some conversation on a motion to that effect, the chairman reported progress and the House resumed. Captain HARRIS then moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight, the House dividing—ayes, 28; noes, 62; majority against the motion, 34. Colonel SIBTHORP moved the adjournment of the House, which proposition was lost by a majority of 37—the numbers 63 to 26. The period at which the House should go into committee, with a view to the resumption of the debate, was again discussed, Mr. LABOUCHERE intimating that the notice should stand on the paper for Thursday, when Lord John Russell would intimate the day on which the subject should be renewed. Resolutions were also adopted on which to found bills bearing on the navigation laws—viz., Light Dues (Merchant Seamen).

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL was considered by the House of Commons, in Committee, on Wednesday. Mr. JOHN STUART suggested the introduction of a clause giving the Lord Chancellor a discretionary power to appoint cases to be heard by local tribunals, instead of the tribunals in London only. After discussion, the suggestion was acceded to by the Attorney-General.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday, Mr. RUTHERFURD, the Lord Advocate, moved the second reading of his Lunatic Asylum (Scotland) Bill. In twenty-four of the Scotch counties, including some of the most important, there are absolutely no asylums for pauper lunatics. In fifteen counties there are eight public and twenty-five private asylums; in those receptacles there are 2,417 patients, of which number 1,619 are pauper patients. There are in Scotland 3,410 lunatic paupers, supported, wholly or in part, by parish relief; whereof 1,160 are in asylums, the others in charge of friends. The yearly maintenance of a pauper lunatic ranges, in public asylums, from £14 1s. to £26 13s.; in private asylums, from £17 2s. 6d. to £24; in charge of friends, from 14s. 3d. to £9 11s. The paupers in individual charge are kept in the most deplorable manner—in dungeons, chained to beds of straw, and fed on little better than garbage. Dr. Browne, of the Dumfries Asylum, states that recovery is impossible under such treatment. Mr. Rutherford explained that his bill would authorize an assessment on the various counties; charitable funds to be credited in the amount of the assessment. Persons not paupers would be admissible to the new asylums on payment of fair remuneration. All asylums would be placed under the direction of a Board similar to that of England, only on a more economical scale. After the second reading, the bill would be referred to a Committee up stairs, in order to a careful settlement of the details. After a few desultory remarks from several Members connected with Scotland, mostly in approbation, the bill was read a second time.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.—On Thursday, replying to Colonel SIBTHORP, who vainly inquired when a further financial statement would be made, Sir CHARLES WOOD said that the finances are improving: for the first time this year, the receipts of the

week exceed those of the corresponding week last year.

Mr. HUDSON made himself somewhat conspicuous on Thursday night, in speaking with great vehemence. In the discussion on the Health Bill, he attacked Sir ROBERT INGLIS, who retorted rather sharply—saying that he always respected the aristocracy of birth, talent, or worth, but not of money; and Mr. Hudson was mistaken if he thought he was the person to teach when Members ought to speak or ought to be silent. Mr. HUDSON was again loudly heard on the subject of Horsham; on which Mr. BROTHERTON complained of obstruction to business, and advised Mr. Hudson to join a Temperance Society. Mr. HUDSON said it was most gratuitous to make such imputations.

I repeat that levelled at me with all the scorn which one individual can fling upon another. ["Oh, oh!" and "Order, order!"] I am ready to meet the imputation at any moment. ["Order, order!"] What does the hon. gentleman mean? Are such imputations usual? I appeal to the Speaker. ["Order!"] I could blacken any man's character in a moment, but the hon. gentleman is as careless of character as he is of principle. ["Order, order!"] I might charge him with being a perfect drunkard, if I chose. ["Order, order!"] I say, what does he mean?

The scene was closed by a Member who caused the House to be "counted out."

MR. HUME'S RESOLUTIONS.—In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. HUME gave the terms of the motion which he intends to make on Tuesday the 23rd instant, on the state of the representation—

That this House, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country; whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the minds of a large portion of the people. That with a view to amend the national representation, leave be given to bring in bills for the purpose of providing, that the elective franchise shall be so extended as to include householders, that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the apportionment of members to population shall be made more equal.

A NEW WRIT was ordered on Monday for North Cheshire, in the room of Mr. E. J. STANLEY, called up to the House of Peers.

LORD STANLEY, on Monday, moved that the name of Lord Redesdale be substituted for that of the late Lord Ashburton in the banking committee, and seized the opportunity to express the high respect he entertained for the character and abilities of the deceased. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Lord BROUGHAM fully concurred in the remarks of Lord Stanley.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

###### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On the 9th, the order of the day in the Assembly was the consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the various propositions for constituting the Executive Government *ad interim*. M. PEUPIN, *ouvrier*, read the Committee's Report. Two proposals had been chiefly discussed—one, that the Assembly should appoint in public sitting an Executive Council, which should name the nine Ministers; the second, that the Assembly itself should directly name the nine Ministers with portfolio, and one other without portfolio, to act as President. The Committee had resolved, by 14 to 4, to support the latter scheme.

M. DURRIEU proposed that the Provisional Government should resume its functions till the constitution be determined.

A debate of much length, but no interesting features, arose. The Abbé Lacordaire supported M. Durrieu's proposition. M. Odillon Barrot was the chief speaker in favour of the scheme of direct choice; M. Jules Favre and M. de Lamartine the leading ones in support of the scheme of an intermediate *Commission du Gouvernement*.

The Assembly at last went to a division, with this result:—

For the Ministry to be appointed by an Executive Committee .....	411
For the Ministry to be appointed by the Chamber direct .....	385

Majority .....

During Tuesday night some apprehensions of disturbances seem to have been felt; for notice was sent round to each National Guard to be on the alert and ready at the *rappel*. On Wednesday morning, at the meeting of the Assembly, double guards were found on duty. It is stated also that 900 muskets were deposited for the arming of the Representatives in case of attack.

The Assembly met at noon; but so few persons were present, that there was an adjournment till one o'clock.

M. SÉNARD created some excitement by the mention of rumours that several members of the late Provisional Government had declared they would not accept a renewal of office if certain of their colleagues were excluded. He stated from personal inquiries that the rumours were unfounded. After a confused discussion amid much uproar, no point being distinctly before the Assembly, the order of the day for balloting the five members of a Commission of Government came on. The process was immensely operose, and occupied three hours: at its close, the five members whose names follow, with the votes for each, were declared to be duly elected—Arago, 725; Garnier Pagès, 715; Marie, 702; Lamartine, 683; Ledru Rollin, 458.

This result was expected. But what has excited



great surprise is the position of M. de Lamartine on the list. Instead of being first, as he has been on so many election polls, and is still in the opinion of the country, he comes only fourth. He has fewer votes than any of his colleagues, with the exception of the unpopular Ledru Rollin himself. There are different explanations offered. Among some, M. de Lamartine has given offence to the moderate members of the Assembly by the decided stand which he has taken in favour of the retention of M. Ledru Rollin in power, and especially in consequence of his speech on that subject in the sitting of Monday. The anger of these parties, it is said, is shown by their having abstained from voting in favour of him, while they gave their votes to M. Arago and M. Garnier Pagès. According to others, it was the ultra-republican or Ledru Rollin party which abstained from voting in favour of Lamartine.

M. Louis Blanc made a lengthened oration on the subject of the organization of labour; advocating the appointment of a special Ministry of Labour. He spoke much as if defending himself from attack, and was listened to throughout with great impatience. A member rose and rebuked him for defending himself so much, when his principles only were attacked. M. Blanc declared he had no personal interest in the question; a remark which provoked incredulous laughter. He concluded by demanding the immediate organization of labour, that a revolution of hunger might be prevented. M. Peupin, *ouvrier*, opposed the proposition of a Ministry of Labour; though he besought the Assembly to turn instant attention to the situation of that body of workmen of which he was a member. M. Peupin defended the Commission which sat in the Luxembourg from the blame of doing wrong: it did not deserve blame on that score, for it had done nothing at all [great applause and laughter]—its will and its ability were good, but its elements rendered it inefficient. M. Peupin advocated a committee of inquiry from among the members of the Assembly: that would establish confidence, and confidence would restore all to safety. Other members supported the committee proposed by M. Peupin. The proposition of M. Louis Blanc to establish a Ministry of Labour was unanimously rejected; and that of M. Peupin was adopted.

On Thursday, the business was chiefly of a routine character. The following is not, however, unworthy of notice:—A member observed, who had seen a notice in the *Moniteur* calling on the representatives to attend a *fête* on Sunday next, wished to know who had authority thus to give orders to the Assembly—[agitation]—and demanded that this *fête* should not take place. M. Flocon explained, that the object of the *fête* was partly to afford work, and partly to afford the national representatives an opportunity of receiving the confidence of the people of Paris [movement]. The Assembly decided, by an immense majority, that it fully associated in the idea of the *fête*. The craught of a decree by which functionaries nominated members of the National Assembly should be immediately replaced in their situations was referred to the bureaux. The sitting was brought to a close at six o'clock.

On Friday, the Assembly decided to appoint the Constitution committee direct and that it should consist of eighteen members. Various regulations were adopted respecting internal regulations very much like those of our House of Commons.

On Saturday, M. Recurt informed the Assembly that the preparations not being terminated, it had been found necessary to postpone the manifestation of the concord of all classes until the Sunday after, May 21. Agreed to. M. Stourm said, the committee appointed to consider the best mode had charged him to present the "Draft of a Decree on standing committees, proposing that the Assembly be divided into fifteen committees, each of sixty members; viz.—A Committee of Justice; Worship; Foreign Affairs; Instruction; Interior; Departmental and Communal Administration; Commerce and Industry; Agriculture, and Credit relating to Property; Marine; War; Algeria; Colonies; Finance; Public Works; and Civil and Criminal Legislation." A discussion took place, M. Crémieux opposing the plan, and M. Dufaure supporting it. M. Portalis expressed an opinion that the committee on public worship ought to be suppressed, and the questions relative to that subject be referred to the committee of justice. There were certain questions relative to this department, which it would be better, from their extreme delicacy—such, for instance, as the payment of the clergy by the State—to leave free and unfettered. M. Coquerel, the Protestant clergyman, supported the views of M. Portalis. Any change in the present plan of paying the clergy by the State would be attended with great difficulty. The plan was adopted with some modifications.

The following is the composition of the National Assembly, as given by the *Commune de Paris*:

Members of the Chamber of Deputies ..	129	Commissioners of Government and Employees....	63
Magistrates and advocates ..	111	Literary Men and Journalists ..	31
Clergy ..	11	Farmers ..	16
Physicians ..	17	Engineers ..	8
Ouvriers (workmen) ..	34	Proprietors ..	50
Manufacturers ..	38	Unknown ..	243
Military men ..	38		
Municipal Magistrates ..	39		

This makes 830 in place of 900, but the colonies have not yet elected their representatives.

**DEMONSTRATION ON BEHALF OF POLAND.**—A numerous meeting of the friends and defenders of the Polish cause took place on Thursday evening, at the Rue Taranne. M. de Lasteyrie presided, and MM. Montalembert, de Harcourt, Vavin, Considérant, Serrans, &c., were present. The position of the Duchy of Posen, which excites so much interest in France, was the principal subject of discussion. But what was the most important thing in the pro-

ceedings was the announcement of a delegate of several clubs, that several thousand citizens proposed to go to the National Assembly to demand prompt and energetic assistance for the Polish cause. This communication produced great emotion in the assembly. All the persons present, both French and Poles (among the latter was Count Skorzewski, Vice-Marshal of the Diet of Posen, known for his liberal propositions in the States-General of Prussia), spontaneously prayed the delegate to thank the clubs for their good will, but to say that they beseeched them, on behalf of the Polish cause, to prevent any demonstration of the kind. These sentiments, in the form of an address, were afterwards sent to all the clubs; but, notwithstanding this, more than a thousand persons assembled on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, at the Bastille, and marched in procession, with drums and flags, along the Boulevards to the Chamber, where they placed in the hands of M. Vavin, one of the representatives of Paris, a petition in favour of the Poles. The appearance of the procession above-mentioned created a momentary alarm in the neighbourhood of the Chamber, and the *rappel* was beaten in the quarter of the Tuileries and the Madeleine, and the National Guard called out. No serious consequences, however, ensued. The moderate portion of the Paris press exhorted the Government and the people to reflect, ere a general war be provoked by acceding to the prayer of the petition; but the ultra-democratic papers call loudly for "support to the Poles."

Citizen Emmanuel Arago (son of the member of the Government) had been sent on an extraordinary mission to Berlin, with the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic.

**WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.**—The *Presse* states that an order has been given to the manufactory of Chatellerault for 100,000 muskets, to be completed as quickly as possible. It was added to this rumour that a levy of 200,000 men, from eighteen to thirty years of age, was about to be decreed. "Thus not a single fault of past times, nor one of its crimes, will in all probability be avoided." The *Constitutionnel* states that orders have been despatched to the port of Rochefort to prepare two frigates for sea, one of sixty guns and the other of fifty-two. The same journal also states that "the military commission appointed by the French Government has recommended that the fortifications of Dunkirk be restored. They were raised in the year 1713, in virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, and the port filled up. The Convention wished to restore those works, but time failed it; and it appears that the second Republic is destined to fulfil the wishes of the first." The army of the Alps is, it is said, about to be reinforced by a fourth division, composed of three brigades which had arrived in complete order from Algeria.

M. Thiers is said to be spoken of as the representative of the department of the Seine, in place of M. Lamartine. M. Thiers has made a communication to the electors, informing them that, "proud of their suffrages, he would accept the honour of being their representative in the Constituent Assembly."

The following are the Ministers officially appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Assembly:—

Foreign Affairs, M. BASTIDE.	Commerce, M. FLOCON.
War, M. CHARRAS.	Public Worship, M. BETHMONT.
Finance, M. DUCLEUC.	Public Works, M. TRELAT.
Justice, M. CRÉMIEUX.	Marine, M. CANY.
Public Instruction, M. CARNOT.	Interior, M. RECURT.

M. Bastide and M. Duclerc were, since the 24th of February, Under-Secretaries of State in the departments in which they have now become ministers; Colonel Charras was also Under-Secretary in the War Department. He is only appointed *ad interim*, the place being kept open for General Cavaignac, who, it is thought, will refuse the honour. M. Recurt has all his life been employed in administering medicines to the good people of the Faubourg St. Antoine. M. Trelat is also a medical man. M. Flocon, though a member of the Provisional Government, held no office under it. M. Bastide is understood to have the full confidence of M. de Lamartine. M. Jules Favre is the nominee of M. Ledru Rollin. M. Ledru Rollin insisted upon the appointment of M. Flocon to the department of Commerce, and, on the refusal of the other Members of the Executive Commission of Government, threatened to resign. M. de Lamartine gave way. Among the nominees of M. Ledru Rollin are M. F. Trelat, M. Flocon, M. Jules Favre, and M. Cartaret. Three Members of the Commission of Government, MM. Lamartine, Arago, and Ledru Rollin, have taken up their residence at the Palais d'Elysée Bourbon; the other two, MM. Garnier Pagès and Marie, are to reside at the Petit Luxembourg.

#### ITALY.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN LOMBARDY.**—Letters from the *Times* correspondent at the head-quarters of Charles Albert, announce that a great battle had that day been fought in advance of and under the walls of Verona. Nearly the whole of the Piedmontese army had been engaged, perhaps as many as 30,000 men; while the Austrian force opposed did not number less than 20,000. The object of the King was to destroy the field works and entrenchments made within a few days to defend the several villages in front of Verona, from San Vito on the Upper Adige to San Lucia at some distance from Villa Franca. The operation was successful; in every part the Austrians had been driven back, on the whole line their field works were all destroyed, and the Piedmontese army was close to the walls of Verona.

Several thousand Tuscan troops under the command of General Ferrari are before Mantua, and the

communication between them and the Piedmontese grand army at Goito is maintained by about 700 Neapolitans.

**THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.**—Later accounts from Rome bring details of the movement in that city. From the 1st to the 3rd instant Rome was without a Government. The Ministers had resigned, and others had not been appointed. The manifestoes of the Pope, remonstrating against a war with Austria, were no sooner posted on the walls than they were indignantly torn down; the civic guard were placed in pickets at the palaces of the cardinals, to protect them from popular indignation; the entire population assembled in clubs, and sat in permanence. A deputation, consisting of MM. Fiorentino, Mamiani, Sterburi, and General Rigano, was unanimously named to go to the Quirinal to inform the Pope of the ultimatum of the people, which involved three conditions:—1. A Ministry composed only of laity. 2. The dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli. 3. The dismissal of the Austrian Ambassador. 4. That war should be proclaimed in the official *Gazette*. The Ministers, in reply to this demand, supplicated the people to grant them two days to endeavour to accomplish these objects, and promising that if they did not succeed they would retire in a body. This was eventually granted. On the night between the 2nd and 3rd the National Guard continued under arms. A letter dated on the morning of the 3rd, says that all the Ministers had secretly fled from Rome, and that a new Ministry was then being formed. A letter of the 5th, from Civita Vecchia, announces the formation of a new Ministry, thus composed:—Cardinal Chiacchi, President of Council, *par interim*; Cardinal Orioli, Count Marchetti, Foreign Affairs; Forenzio Mammiani, Interior; Pasquale de Rossi, Grace and Justice; Lunati, Finance; Prince Doria Sanphili, War; Duke di Rignano, Commerce; Galetti, Police. Letters of the 4th say that Rome was then tranquil, and that the cardinals were relieved from the *surveillance* of the National Guard, with the exception of Bernetti. The department of foreign affairs was resolved into two, ecclesiastical and temporal, Cardinal Orioli presiding over the former, and Professor Marchetti over the latter. Distrust, however, still prevailed.

#### SPAIN.

**INSURRECTION** again broke out at Madrid, on the 7th instant, and was quelled by Narvaez after several hours of bloody conflict. Captain-General Fulgoso, brother-in-law to Queen Christina, was killed. Thirteen prisoners, civil and military men, had been tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, and were shot. Madrid had been again declared in a state of siege, and General Pezuela was appointed Captain-General. On the other hand, it is said that Espatero has been sent for by the Queen, on the advice of the *Moderados*! This, however, was doubtful.

From later intelligence it would appear that the revolt was almost exclusively military. Five battalions of an infantry regiment mutinied; these troops marched out of their barracks without their officers, some of the non-commissioned officers having assumed the command; they took up a strong position in the Post-office, a large building which stands in one of the principal squares of Madrid, and there they defended themselves with great obstinacy, and at a great expense of life to themselves and to the garrison. Overpowered by numbers, they nevertheless refused to lay down their arms, and the remnant which was taken was decimated on the following evening. The demonstration was not political; for the friends of the Progressista party, who complain of the severe preventive measures taken against its leading members, allege that they are in no way privy to these disturbances. It is thought the troops were seduced by promises and expectations held out to them by some party.

#### PORTUGAL.

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.**—The Government have issued a decree, appointing a committee to prepare a plan for the total abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese possessions.

#### AUSTRIA.

It is stated in the *Vienna Gazette* that the Emperor of Austria has decreed, at the instigation of his government, the abolition of the Redemptorists (male and female) and of the Jesuits, on the ground that they give rise to disturbances, that they are disliked by all the intelligent classes, and that the existing ecclesiastical institutions are sufficient for all purposes of religion and education. It is reported that the Papal Nuncio at the Court of Vienna, has received his passports, and that Austria intends to break entirely (*sich lossagen*) with the Papal see.

**BOHEMIA.**—A letter from Prague of the 8th in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"The terrorism of the Czechs has begun. 300 young fanatics form a corps, dressed and armed as in the time of Zyska. They call themselves Swornorsts. Similar corps are at Tabor, Neuhaus, and in other places. The whole number of these Zyska warriors is computed to amount to 20,000."

**HUNGARY** is following the example of Posen. The accounts are not detailed, but it is said that the whole kingdom is in rebellion. In Croatia, too, troubles are rising. Zara Georgiewick has been proclaimed King by some districts inhabited by Servians. Another prince has proclaimed a counter revolution on his account.

The Emperor has, in an imperial resolution of the 3rd of May, taken off the sequestration upon the family of Prince Adam Czartoriski.



## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

According to accounts from Kolding up to the evening of the 8th, the Danes had been bombarding Fridericia all that morning, from twenty-four ships of war, and had fired it in two places. The Prussian artillery replied in good style, and had sunk some craft belonging to the enemy.

Sweden has made a formal declaration that its Government will feel justified in sending the armed force to the assistance of the Danes if the war is carried farther into the kingdom of Denmark. 10,000 Swedes will shortly assemble at Gothenburg, whence they can be forwarded in eight hours to Jutland. The Swedes entertain great hostility to the Germans, and their junction with the Danes would, in all probability, turn the tide of the battle. The *Berlingske Zeitung* of Copenhagen positively asserts that 20,000 Swedes have received marching orders, and that a corps of Swedish allies may shortly be expected to arrive on the Danish territory. From the 18th ult. to the 3rd inst. not less than sixty-four German vessels were captured by Danish men-of-war. A bill for a war tax to the amount of four millions of rix dollars had been laid before the Danish Parliament at Roeskild (the old capital, at least royal residence, at Denmark).

The blockade upon the ports of the North Sea, with the exception of Kiel, has been raised by the Danes. Their cruisers, however, still continue to scour the coast.

Norway considers itself insulted by the German claims, and is prepared to co-operate with Sweden in support of Denmark. 4,000 Norwegian troops are said to have been ordered to Schonen.

HAMBURG, MAY 12.—The hopes expressed that the intervention of England may put an end to the hostilities are increasing. It is understood that diplomatic correspondence between London, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, and Berlin, has lately been very active; yesterday afternoon an English Government steamer arrived with important despatches to the Senate of Hamburg and for Berlin. The commercial community would be glad to secure peace on any terms.

## POLAND.

END OF THE INSURRECTION IN POSEN.—COLOGNE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13.—The Polish insurgents in Posen, threatened as they were with utter annihilation by a vastly superior army in point of numbers and discipline, have laid down their weapons unconditionally, and placed themselves entirely at the mercy of their conquerors. The capitulation took place on the 8th instant, at Mielozyn, between Gnesen and Wreschen, the Polish force at that time amounting to 13,000 men. According to the *Breslauer Zeitung*, the Poles had lost 7,500 in killed and wounded during the battle, near Miloslaw, on the 4th instant. The same journal states that during the contest at Zokalews, where the Poles defeated the Prussians, the former had some hundreds of their men burned to death in a sheep-fold, which the latter blocked up and set fire to. These losses, and the intelligence that almost every day the Prussians were receiving reinforcements, particularly in artillery, made the Poles reflect on the desperate nature of the contest in which they had embarked, and induced Mieroslawski, a judicious as well as brave partisan chief, to offer terms of submission, after he had in vain attempted to break through the enemy's ranks that hemmed him in on three sides, leaving only one outlet of escape—the one leading to Russia. General Von Colomb, the bitter enemy of the Polish race, and to whose irritating conduct the majority of the evils which have lately afflicted the duchy of Posen may be attributed, taking advantage of his position would listen to no terms, but sternly demanded an unconditional surrender. As before stated, the entire corps then laid down their arms. It appears to be the general opinion, that although the Poles have surrendered unconditionally, they will be treated indulgently. In fact, the Government will not dare to punish them as rebels. It is worthy to mention that 104 students of the university of Berlin have petitioned the Government to grant a full amnesty to the Poles.—*Daily News*.

## TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has deemed it necessary to send away the Papal Nuncio because of the effervescence his presence had already caused in the provinces. There has been a great change in the ministry. The Grand Vizier, Reschid Pacha, has been dismissed. This took place suddenly on the 28th ult. Sarim Pacha, the President of the Grand Council of Justice, has been raised to be Grand Vizier, and Halid Pacha to be President of the Council, in place of Sarim Pacha.

## AMERICA.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—We mentioned in the intelligence per the "Hibernia" that a riot had taken place at Washington, in consequence of the part taken by the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, in the matter of the escape of several slaves in a schooner. A letter from Washington, of the 19th, in the *Courier and Enquirer*, says:—

Very great excitement exists in the city in relation to the escape and re-capture of the slaves, who left Washington on Sunday night in the sloop "Pearl." Not less than two and I should think three thousand individuals assembled in front of the office of the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, published immediately opposite the Patent-office, for the purpose, as was alleged, of demolishing the building and the press. Captain Goddard, the chief of the police, was speedily upon the spot, and, with the assistance of the excessively small number of the city watch (I think but twelve in number) succeeded in keeping the mob at bay. Taking his position against the centre door of the building, his

uniform reply to the threats, imprecations, and beseechings of the crowd was:—"If you enter this building it must be over my body: and if you demolish it, it must be while I maintain my post, unless I am disabled by violence." Many stones were thrown, but nearly all fell short of their mark, the projectors keeping far in the back ground for fear of recognition, and the only damage done was the breaking of three or four panes of glass, the loss of a single letter of the sign, and the breaking into pye of a letter from General Taylor, which was set up ready for insertion. At a late hour the mob dispersed, having adjourned to meet again at the City-hall this evening, for the purpose of concerted action in transmitting a request to the publishers of the *Era*, to remove their office from the city, and in case of their failure so to do to destroy the building and press.

The examination of the white men found on board the "Pearl" is going on at the gaol this morning, while the building is surrounded by an immense concourse of highly excited persons. The negro buyers are here in numbers, to take advantage of the present panic in relation to negro property, to make advantageous purchase for the southern market.

A further letter of the 20th says:—

The summary process contemplated for removing the abolition paper, called the *New Era*, has been abandoned. A few persons are collected in the neighbourhood of the office, but all remained quiet.

In the sitting of the House of Representatives, on the 20th, Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, rose to a privileged question, and wished to offer a resolution setting forth the whole proceedings of the recent mob, raised in consequence of the capture and imprisonment of the runaway slaves, and proposed to appoint a select committee to report what action the House would take to secure its members from personal threats and attacks. A debate sprang up, the House raised objections, and the appeal was withdrawn. Various amendments were offered and discussed, after which a heated discussion was renewed, but the House adjourned without any further action.

## IRELAND.

The *Evening Mail* announces "on authority, that it is Her Majesty's intention to visit Ireland within two months from the present time, and, probably, to remain a considerable portion of the autumn. Arrangements for the Queen's reception have already been commenced." Commenting upon Her Majesty's visit to Ireland, the *Freeman's Journal*, speaking as the organ of the Old Ireland section of Repealers, says,—"The Queen shall have a reception suited to a Royal lady, and at the same time suited to the Sovereign of a liberty-loving and a liberty-seeking people. One loud and loyal and earnest hurrah for the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland shall greet Her Majesty from the hour of her arrival to the hour of her departure from our shores. The Queen and her Irish Parliament will be the rallying cry for this loyal people."

THE STATE TRIALS.—The Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, gave unanimous judgment against Mr. Mitchell's pleas in abatement. A plea to an information, that an indictment was still pending on the same matter, they deemed to be bad. Independently of that consideration, the entry of the *nolle prosequi* was an answer to such a plea. As soon as the judgment was given, Mr. Mitchell was called upon to plead without delay. He rose and did so on the spot—"Not Guilty." The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has granted the Crown's special application to fix Mr. Mitchell's trial for the 29th instant.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN lately presented an address to the Lord-Lieutenant, intended by its tone to counterbalance the loyal declarations of the County Magistrates who assembled at Kilmainham. Lord Clarendon received the address on Monday, from a deputation appointed to present it. He categorically answered each of its points, in a tone of dignified rebuke at the impudent falsehood with which the Corporation had insinuated arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct on his part, and plainly indicated that the depression of trade, &c. in Dublin, that they complained of, was a consequence of the sedition which the Corporation did not discourage.

ARREST OF MR. MITCHELL.—Mr. John Mitchell was arrested in Dublin on Saturday night, under the Crown and Government Bill, on a charge of publishing certain felonious articles in the *United Irishman* on the 6th and 13th instant. He will be tried on the 20th. Dublin was quiet. The state prosecutions were to commence on Monday, with the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The trial of Mr. Meagher will follow immediately after. Mr. Mitchell was conveyed to Newgate prison. His demeanour was calm and reserved. He had been taken from his family dinner circle, consigned to a prison without the privilege of bail, and, in case of conviction, the penalty upon his offence might separate him from his family for ever. It is stated that other prosecutions under the Treason Felonies Act are in contemplation, for speeches delivered during the recent crusade in the south; but that Mr. Smith O'Brien, in consequence of the injuries he sustained at Limerick, has escaped those really serious prosecutions.

A PRIEST DOING PENANCE.—Father Bermingham, of Borrisokane, who was suspended by his Bishop, has, in an abject communication addressed to the *Evening Post*, the organ of the Irish Government, made a retraction of his errors:—

I now fully and entirely retract this letter, as appearing to others, and to myself on more mature consideration, to have a tendency to incite to civil war, with its deplorable consequences.

## COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen held a court on Thursday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty held a chapter of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. The knights assembled at one o'clock at the Palace, and were robed by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Ede, in their mantles of green velvet, and also wore their collars. The Queen, who wore the mantle and hood, and the collar of this noble order, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who also wore the mantle and collar, passed into the White Drawing-room, and took her seat in the chair of state. The knights were then called over by the Secretary, when the following answered: The Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Warwick, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Rosebery. The officers of the order were Sir J. S. Richardson, Bart., Secretary of the order, and Mr. F. P. Round, Gentleman Usher.

DEATH OF LORD ASHBURTON.—The unexpected decease of Lord Ashburton took place at 3 a.m. on Saturday, at Longleat, the seat of his daughter, the Marchioness of Bath, in Wiltshire, after a few days' illness. The noble lord had complained of indisposition but four days before his dissolution. Lord Ashburton had for the last forty years taken an active share in political affairs, and, from the high position he occupied in the City of London, as head of the great firm of Baring Brothers, of which he became the head on the death of his father in 1810, his opinion on commercial matters had obtained much respect in the House of Commons. The noble lord had filled various offices in the government during the administration of the Earl of Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington. In 1828 he was made a member of the Privy Council. On Sir Robert Peel coming into office in December, 1834, the noble lord was appointed President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, with a seat in the cabinet. His lordship went out of office with his political friends, having a few days previously received the honour of a peerage. In 1842 his lordship was selected by Sir Robert Peel to go on a special mission to America, to settle the delicate differences then existing between the two countries. The right hon. baronet could not have found a more able person to carry out the views of the British Government. His lordship's visit to America was most successful, and ended in the Washington treaty. His lordship was born Oct. 27, 1774, and was consequently in the 74th year of his age. He married Aug. 23, 1798, Miss Anne Louisa Bingham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Bingham of Philadelphia, a member of the senate of the United States. By that lady, who survives her husband, his lordship leaves issue three sons and three daughters,—namely, the Hon. W. Bingham Baring, M.P. for Thetford, who succeeds to the title, the Hon. Francis Baring, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, the Marchioness of Bath, the Hon. Louisa and the Hon. Emily Lydia Baring. The Baring family originally came from Bremen.

RUMOUR OF MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The *Hants Advertiser* of Saturday, says: We announced a fortnight since, in reference to Sir Robert Peel's visit to her Majesty at Osborne, that a rumour ascribed to that visit the proposition for a change of ministry, and other measures which no minister or ex-minister, except Sir Robert Peel, could be supposed capable of contemplating. What was mere rumour has now taken a more definite form, and we believe we are justified in stating that from the arrangements made at that visit will result a change of ministry, with Sir Robert Peel at the head of the Government, a sweeping financial reform in every department of the state, and recipients of the public money, an extension of the franchise, and a shortening of the duration of parliaments.

On Friday there was an investiture for the order of the Thistle: the Earl of Dalhousie and the Earl of Campertown were elected Knights of the Thistle; and the latter was knighted. At the same time, the Queen held a Court, and received letters of congratulation on the birth of a Princess from the Corporation of London, and the Court of Lieutenancy of London. Sir George Grey, the Lord Steward, and Lord John Russell, had audiences.

The Queen and Prince Albert drove to Claremont, and visited the Count and Countess of Nully, on Wednesday.

THE POET THOM.—The secretary of the committee in Dundee for raising subscriptions for the widow and children of Thom, the Inverury poet, writes to us thus:—"I am glad to say that our fund progresses in a very satisfactory way; already it amounts to nearly £200; which sum, however, includes a grant of £20 from the Royal Literary Fund, and several collections made at a distance, sent in a lump to us; but a good deal will doubtless yet be done in other places; and in London the Caledonian Society have formed a committee. We may thus, one way or other, muster £300, which, invested safely and judiciously, will be very great assistance to the family."—*Dumfries Herald*.

The cholera had nearly left the Ottoman capital, but had made its appearance, though in a mild form, at Aleppo.

The batteries at Newhaven, East Blatchington, and Seaford, on the Sussex coast, are under repair, and guns are arriving from Woolwich to be mounted on them.

An immense fleet of ships arrived in Liverpool on Sunday and Monday week, from all parts of the world. The arrivals of cotton are said to be the largest ever known in an equal time.



## LITERATURE.

*Posthumous Works of the late Rev. J. Ely: with an introductory Memoir.* Under the care of RICHARD W. HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D. London: Hamilton and Co.

THOSE who were acquainted with the late Rev. J. Ely, and the circle was no small one, have awaited the publication of this work with peculiar interest. All that high moral excellence, pastoral efficiency, popular talents, and wide-spread influence, could effect in behalf of any man, was united in the minister of East Parade Chapel, Leeds. Perhaps he had not the prestige of genius, but he had worth, talent, consistency, purpose, evangelical piety of the noblest pattern, and full concentration of mind upon a high and selected purpose. Judged by human standards he might have attained a higher reputation; as a Christian minister, he has scarcely left his equal. His excellences lay not so much in the exhibition of any one attribute as in the combination of many. As an author, he was not commanding; as a preacher, he has been often surpassed; his taste was by no means perfect; his attainments sound, but not singular; his pastoral life, though peculiarly devoted, presented no points remarkably original; even his piety, full and fervent as it was, was rather sound and true than evangelical and transcendental; but the whole was a singular compound of the energetic and the benevolent, of the graceful and the powerful, of the ardent and the real. He was no machine requiring its prepared road as the absolute condition of its safe travelling; he had power adapted to all the circumstances in which power could be required. He was a man, but a man of high order and unusual eminence.

The memoir of Dr. Hamilton is the tribute of affectionate friendship; but of a friendship disdaining commonplace encomium. The fact that there had subsisted between him and Mr. Ely a close regard of thirty-six years' standing, a friendship shaken by no "momentary disturbance," "never broken by a flaw of coolness," is of itself a proof that the regard was founded upon real excellences. It was an honour to both—a proof that substantial materials must have existed on both sides. *A priori*, we should not have regarded Dr. Hamilton's powers as biographical. He despises the trivial, and is scarcely at home in the narrative. Prone to deal rather with the principle than the phase—to derive conclusions rather than to record occurrences, his memoir is the comprehensive summary, rather than the developing process. Yet the tribute is a noble one. It is genius enshrining usefulness—the sculptor stamping its own signature upon the mausoleum of a lost friend. There might have been an advantage in somewhat more of the personal. We could have been content if the interstitial—the episodic—we do not claim the anecdotal—had been more largely interspersed. But we recognise every feature of the portrait, and can hardly think of a feature which would have increased the resemblance.

The biographer shall speak for himself:—

"The full expression of the man was life. This was not so much the introspective and self-revolving, as the active and the discursive. His mind pressed outwards. It sought a commerce with all that was objective in truth and good. Bodily alacrity indicated it. There was ardour and business in all his arrangements. He seemed formed for labour: 'Opere omnis semita fervet.' That he never felt the temptations of a more quiet course, that he never regretted the self-inconvenience of this, need not be affirmed; nature or habit, however, had so biassed him, that it is doubted whether he could have been happy in any other. And it is one solace to them who survive him, that he died in his full strength, and that he was never suffered to feel the listlessness of impaired energy. The feeble eagle, no longer able to stretch its wings or to soar in the sky, cowering in powerlessness, is a sorry sight.

"It was in his office of a preacher that he stood with pre-eminent distinction. It would be an unreasonable hope to impress any with the idea of what he was, who never heard him. He owed nothing to brilliant eye or attractive feature. His person was regularly formed, even to elegance, and his hand was a study. He was of the middle height. His voice was of great register and compass. Full and sonorous, it was capable of undertones very gentle and touching. Not infrequently it escaped beyond his control and management, becoming harshly loud and losing somewhat of articulateness. These are but circumstances. There was a serious and grave manner in all his pulpit deportment. It was equally removed from the artifice of affectation and the lightness of indifference. He rose as one devoutly moved. He was a good reader of the inspired page, and laid stress upon the duty of this service. His prayers were reverent, abounding in adoration and confession, imbued with evangelic plea and confidence. They were not appeals, but entreaties. With great felicity he could seize the events of the day, the incidents of his own congregation, and the interests of religious institutions. His sermons always presented a large build of thought. There were always riches in them. Their arrangement was easy, but climacteric and cumulative. He went straight forward with a foreseeing aim. Hence there was much of completeness in his discourses. Every matter was in his view and in its place. From previous statements it may be inferred that in every enlarged sense he 'preached Christ.' His were not moral essays and curious speculations. There was always a weight of evangelical sentiment. He would have reproached himself if, in a single instance, he had failed to 'show unto men the way of salvation.' It was often his practice to deliver expositions, taking whole books of Scripture for

the purpose. I often felt, in hearing him, the compliment paid to Barrow—he resolved to leave nothing to be said. He seemed to take the whole question, whatever it was, and to exhaust it. His printed sermons lose much of his natural force by a timid attenuation. He too greatly refined them. His now selected posthumous sermons are still less specimens of his preaching style. He gave them, at the moment, a far higher polish and warmth. They grew in accuracy and beauty. The invariable tendency of all was to usefulness. You always saw this end. The inconsistent disciple of Christ was never lulled. Warning to the unconverted, perhaps, prevailed above every other species. Sometimes his pathos showed how he was subdued. Not seldom it was as though he felt aghast at the temerity of the sinner. And his was a useful ministry. Many, many, 'owe to him their own souls.' He founded his church at Rochdale: he doubled his church at Leeds. Public engagements at a distance were signalized by this fruit of his labour. He was almost careless of any other success.

"Whoever would admeasure my friend aright, must not look to the angular, the abrupt, the detailed, but to the symmetry of his character and history. What would be opposite in most men, in him were homogeneous. Courage consisted with prudence, firmness with lenity, confidence with humility, force with gentleness; he was alike public and domestic—he was logical and imaginative—and the exquisite proportion entered into the very touches as well as greater features. There was a diffusion of all. The consequence was a true stability, and almost repose.

"His temper was lovely. The veil need not be drawn back from his household life. His considerateness for the feelings of others, his generous constructions, in the ordinary intercourse of society, greatly endeared him. He was always trying to bring into notice and favour the talents of his younger brethren in the ministry. He never was more happy than in their rise to honourable fame. There was no surprising him in moroseness. The angry, even the hasty and abrupt, word, would not fall from him. Detraction was his detestation. He had not been a stranger to provocation, but his meekness was never soured by it. His heart was full of kindly emotions, a fountain of good-will.

"His spirit was munificent. He despised avarice in all, but specially in ministers. I know that he for many years gave to religious and general subscriptions the fifth, and sometimes the fourth, of his ministerial income."

Nothing was more characteristic of Mr. Ely than his conduct on the question of Government education. He not only firmly opposed it during life, but it haunted his dying pillow. His last affecting message to the Congregational Union at York was his departing protest against its enormity.

The greater part of the volume consists of Mr. Ely's posthumous sermons. These will prove interesting to the public, but an invaluable memorial to the destitute flock. In their comprehensive-ness and vividness—their power and passion—their abrupt generalities—their pictorial descriptiveness—we see the man. "*Non omnis moriar.*" Long will the grateful memory of the departed linger in many a heart—especially in the large towns and among the green hills of Yorkshire. The prefixed portrait is good as a likeness, though not unexceptionally so. Oh for more Elys to show what Christianity is, and of what the Dissenting pastoral life is capable!

*Conscientious Clerical Nonconformity.* With Introductory Remarks on the imputed Conduct of the Bishop of Exeter in the Cases of the Rev. J. Shore and the Rev. G. C. Gorham. By THOMAS BINNEY. London: Jackson and Walford.

MR. BINNEY frankly confesses that this is neither a new work, nor a new edition of an old one. It is simply the remainder of a third edition, now issued with prefatory remarks on the cases of Mr. Shore and Mr. Gorham, which the author thinks have a bearing on what was, of course, written years before their occurrence.

Those who read the work nine years ago, will recollect that it is a quiet, but searching and pungent exposure of the obstacles in the way of conscientious clerical conformity to the Church of England. He supposes the case of an individual really anxious to sustain the ministerial office in that church, but who, on examination, is utterly perplexed and confounded at its unchristian exclusiveness, its sacerdotal pretensions, the contradictoriness of its articles, canons, and offices, and the worse than absurdity, the pernicious immorality, involved in the system of subscription. Applying what he had thus written, the author now points out the actual bondage in which some of the clergy at present find themselves, at the same time insisting on the fact, that it is the legitimate working of the system, and ought to be looked upon as such. Admitting the iniquity of some of the Bishop of Exeter's proceedings, he yet says:—

"I cannot conceal from myself that, in the cases referred to, it is quite possible that the Bishop, though morally wrong, may be ecclesiastically right. There can be no question that Mr. Shore, in seceding from the Church, and becoming a Nonconformist, has only exercised a liberty which every man ought to possess. It would seem, however, that both ecclesiastical and civil tribunals affirm and pronounce that he is still the subject of episcopal authority! In the sight of God he may be upright and virtuous; in all that he has done he may be in actual harmony with the highest law—that which is over him as a man having a conscience, and as a minister accountable to Christ—yet, judged by the law of the system to which he unwittingly gave his adherence, he can be convicted as a transgressor, and legally held liable to punishment! In the same way, Mr. Gorham may be scripturally right in denying the doc-

trine of baptismal regeneration; but if that doctrine be the doctrine of the Prayer Book—if it be the foundation that supports the whole Anglican system—the principle that explains at once the rationale of the individual member's religious life, and the ritual expression of that of the Church—then it is difficult to see how the Bishop of Exeter, whatever may be said of him, can be at any loss for a justification of his conduct in protecting his diocese from those who deny it.

"It is very true, if Mr. Shore's statement be correct, this conduct of the Bishop towards him appears to have been mean, disingenuous, deceitful and vindictive. Judged by the usual conduct of bishops, and by the claims to courtesy and respect of old and exemplary incumbents, his behaviour also to Mr. Gorham seems unprecedented, violent, harsh. Still, the question is—putting aside these moral and personal junctures—looking simply at the Bishop and the Church, as alike institutions working out certain results according to fixed and settled laws—the question is, whether the result, the sentence or determination in which Mr. Shore's and Mr. Gorham's cases respectively ends—whether this, judged rigidly by the principles of the Church, and the plain meaning of words, is not right."

Mr. Binney evidently thinks that it is. He pities the clergymen, and lashes the Bishop with dignified severity, but he adds:—

"The law says that the Bishop [this is in allusion to Mr. Shore] could consistently do what he did, and it justifies the deed. Public attention should really turn a little from the person of the Bishop, to that of which he is but the embodiment. He may have reached his purpose by many a base and unworthy step—his purpose itself may be what no other man would have chosen to pursue—still the law justifies him. He has only exacted what was 'in the bond.' Now, in proportion as his conduct is canonically right, is the system that sustains him an infamous, flagrant, and atrocious wrong."

And so of Mr. Gorham, the canons equally justify the Bishop. Nay, so important does Mr. Binney think the question as bearing on the morality of subscription, that were he a Bishop he would "not only not induct any clergyman into a living who denied it [the doctrine of baptismal regeneration], but would think himself justified in ridding his diocese of those who did so;" and he believes that were the Archbishop of Canterbury "to show a zeal similar to the Bishop of Exeter's, and (without imitating his questionable contrivances) to be equally alert in ferreting out Puseyite errors, and in weeding his province of those who taught them—that he would be lauded by the very men who are now scandalized by the other's proceedings." To which he adds, "on my conscience, I think this is not fair."

The above extracts will sufficiently illustrate the tone and tenor of the author's remarks. The work itself will no doubt be read along with the new preface, which it may be with great advantage. The latter is not likely to soothe those evangelical Churchmen who were so much ruffled by the appearance of the former.

*Crosby Hall Lectures on Education.* London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

THESE Lectures are old friends with a new face. Those who heard them delivered at Crosby Hall will no doubt possess themselves of them, and refresh their memory by their perusal. Their publication in the present cheap form is the natural completion of the plan of the Committee under whose auspices they were delivered. Dissenters may look upon these Lectures with honest pride for the talent which they display, but chiefly for the glorious facts and principles which they furnish and uphold. It is unnecessary that we should characterise each lecture, for they may be safely and conscientiously recommended as a whole; and the friends of free education cannot do better than sustain the efforts of the Congregational Board of Education by taking care that this volume is in the hands of all our Sunday-school teachers, ministers, and all who are in any way interested in the instruction of the young.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—The number of known planets is now sixteen, which encircle the sun in the following order:—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Flora, Iris, Vesta, Hebe, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. There is reason to believe that other planets may be found beyond Neptune, and that more fragments may be discovered between Mars and Jupiter, since it may be presumed that the eight that we know of are the debris of a large one, the more so as it is probably not the only instance. The myriads of meteors that the earth annually meets with on the 12th of August and the 14th of November, are no doubt minute planetary bodies revolving round the sun, which, on entering the atmosphere, take fire by its sudden and violent compression. Their origin, it may be presumed, is analogous to that of the small planets, but the explosive force must have been much more intense to tear the original mass into such minute fragments. Occasionally meteorites have fallen of considerable size; one which appeared in the year 1780 was supposed to have a diameter of a quarter of a mile.—*Fraser's Magazine for May.*

ROTHSCHILD'S RISE AND PROGRESS.—We yesterday dined at Ham House, to meet the Rothschilds; and very amusing it was. He (Rothschild) told us his life and adventures. He was the third son of the banker at Frankfurt. "There was not," he said, "room enough for us all in that city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there, who had the market to himself; he was quite the great



man, and did us a favour if he sold us goods. Some-how I offended him, and he refused to show me his patterns. This was on a Tuesday; I said to my father, 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German. On the Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England, the cheaper goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester, I laid out all my money, things were so cheap; and I made good profit. I soon found that there were three profits—the raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. I said to the manufacturer, 'I will supply you with material and dye, and you supply me with manufactured goods.' So I got three profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a short time I made my £20,000 into £60,000. My success all turned on one maxim. I said I can do what another man can; and so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and for all the rest of them! Another advantage I had. I was an off-hand man. I made a bargain at once. When I was settled in London, the East India Company had 800,000 pounds of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it. I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The government sent for me, and said they must have it. When they had got it, they did not know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and I sent it through France, and that was the best business I ever did." Another maxim, on which he seemed to place great reliance, was, never to have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man. "I have seen," said he, "many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet. I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well; but fate is against them; they cannot get on themselves; and if they cannot do good to themselves, how can they do good for me?" By aid of these maxims he has acquired three millions of money. "I hope," said —, "that your children are not too fond of money and business to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that? Rothschild—" "I am sure I should wish that. I wish them to give mind, and soul, and heart, and body, and everything to business; that is the way to be happy. It requires a great deal of boldness, and a great deal of caution, to make a great fortune; and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. If I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me, I should ruin myself very soon. Stick to one business, young man," said he to Edward; "stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London. Be a brewer, and a banker, and a merchant, and a manufacturer, and you will soon be in the *Gazette*. One of my neighbours is a very ill-tempered man; he tries to vex me, and has built a great place for swine, close to my walk. So, when I go out, I hear first grunt, grunt, squeak, squeak; but this does me no harm. I am always in good humour. Sometimes, to amuse myself, I give a beggar a guinea. He thinks it is a mistake, and or fear I should find it out, off he runs as hard as he can. I advise you to give a beggar a guinea sometimes, it is very amusing."—*Life of Sir T. F. Buxton*.

**CHANGE OF OPINION.**—He that never changed any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who never was wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.—*Dr. Whicote*.

**A COMPANION.**—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness: one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—*Lessing*.

**REMARKABLE PREDICTIONS.**—1843, 1848, and 1863. We copy the following curious document from the *Caledonian Mercury* of May 7, 1842:—"A circumstance of a very remarkable kind has just come to our knowledge, to which we would call the attention of the friends of the Church at this interesting period. It would appear that at the beginning of the present century, the Chaplaincy of the Edinburgh Jail was filled by an old man named Lunn. He was a very learned man, and had given much attention to unfulfilled prophecy. About the year 1804 he commenced publishing a series of papers on the subject, but on account of the indifference of the public they were discontinued, and his expositions were confined to conversational lectures addressed to the young men with whom he came in contact. Our informant, who is about 70 years of age, had the good fortune to be one of them, and as he carefully marked the chief points alluded to by his venerable instructor, he has been in the habit of alluding frequently to passing events, as fulfilments of the predictions of Mr. Lunn. The apparent remarkably correct fulfilment of several of these predictions, has induced us to record as much as possible, not only of the past, but supposed of the future events. We need scarcely remind our readers of the looseness of all such traditional predictions, producing on the one hand a tendency to interpret too favourably the prediction of what has already taken place, and to state too unfavourably (for the author) the predictions yet unfulfilled. Our object in bringing the matter before the public is partly to record those predictions which are yet to be proved, but more especially to get our friends to search among their old pamphlets for the lost papers which most probably contain a development of his principles of interpretation. Those printers who were in business about the period referred to (1804), would do well to examine their vouchers. We would also suggest that the surviving friends and relatives of Mr. Lunn

ought to search for such papers, and collect from those who remember his conversations, the statements which he made upon the subject. The following are given us by our informant:—

1. In 1827, the Russians would show to the world that they were able to conquer the Turks.
2. The French Royal Family, then in Holyrood House, would be restored, but would not continue on the throne beyond 1830, when they would be driven from power never again to return.
3. About the year 1830 there was to be a reform in Parliament, and our informant was to know that this was to take place when he saw the different trades "uniting like the masons." The Tories would be thrown out for a time, and great convulsions would follow in the political world.
4. In 1840, there would be a great effort made to extend the Church of Scotland, but this would be the cause of much opposition and contention, and would not be successful.
5. In the year 1843 the Church was to be thrown into great difficulties, and infidelity and irreligion would prevail to a fearful extent for a long time. There would also be a greater distinction between true Christians and the world.
6. In 1848 there would be a terrible convulsion, and there would be no peace till 1863.
7. In 1863 there would be restoration of peace to the Church, and all the true churches would be united.
8. The Jews are to be restored to their own land, and to be a political power there as in the days of Solomon. Russia is to be the instrument of restoring them.

These statements we leave in the hands of our readers without comment or opinion. Time alone will decide upon their accuracy.

#### GLEANINGS.

A gentleman, not very long since, wishing to pop the question, took up the young lady's cat, and said, "Pussy, may I have your mistress?" It was answered by the lady, who said, "Say yes, pussy."

It is stated that the proprietors of the expensive restaurants in Paris, such as *Vérey's* and the *Trois Frères Provençaux*, which were mainly supported by foreigners, chiefly English, have been compelled to dismiss three-fourths of their servants.

There is a "wise man" in Lincoln, who tells fortunes by the planets, yet cannot discover who it was that upset his water-butt!

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.**—M. Buchez is a republican, author of "Parliamentary History of the French Revolution," in forty volumes, a work of great labour and research. He is, moreover, a Catholic of the new school, and a moderate Socialist. He was a well-known republican before the revolution.

The votes given in favour of M. de Lamartine at the different electoral colleges amount, says the *Patrie*, together to 3,548,201.

Dr. Hutchinson, of London, has invented an instrument, named the Spirometer, for testing the breathing power, with a view to detect pulmonary disease in its incipient stages.

John Bright, Esq., M.P., and his brothers, have taken a plot of land on Cronkshaw, Rochdale, for which they pay £60 per annum. This land is let out in small allotments to Messrs. Brights' workpeople, who are employed in cultivating the land, and planting potatoes for their own use.

Lady Murray, the wife of Lieutenant Sir James Murray, has bequeathed the munificent sum of £10,000 to the Middlesex hospital for the purpose of building and endowing a new ward in the hospital, to be called the Murray ward.

The panoramic view of Paris by moonlight, which is now exhibiting at the Colosseum, London, covers 46,000 square feet of canvas.

The Great Western Railway Company have resolved to carry parcels not exceeding 12lbs. to distances not exceeding twenty miles for sixpence, including delivery.

It is said that the Government contemplates an immediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.

Mr. Prinsep, the Tory candidate for Dover at the general election, has paid his creditors in that town a dividend of 14s. in the pound. Very handsome, as times go.

It is stated that sixty periodicals, sold at the price of a halfpenny or three farthings, are published every week in London.

On Sunday sixty vessels, inward bound, were off the port of Liverpool—two-thirds of which were from foreign ports, the remainder from Ireland and coastwise.—*Liverpool Times*.

The Countess of Mornington, in the *Times*, again appeals to the public for alms, her husband, the Earl of Mornington (the "Long Tilney Wellesley Long Pole Long" of Fitzgerald), having left her destitute.

No less than 616 ministers of the denomination of Free-will Baptists in America have entered a formal protest against slavery, and withdrawn from Christian and church fellowship with slaveholders.

The Prussian Reformers intend to revert to the ancient costume of Germany, and to do away with the "awkward and unmeaning frockcoat and trousers."

**SHOWING TEMPER TOO SOON.**—A couple who intended to be married went to a church not a hundred miles from Spalding, and the clergyman not arriving quite so early as they expected, the intended bride asked her loving spouse "what o'clock it was?" when he roughly and loudly answered, "What is that to you?" "Oh, indeed, sir!" said she, "is it so?—what will it be by-and-bye?" and immediately left him. At the door she met the clergyman, and told him "he need not give himself any further trouble, for she would not be married."—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.

**ARE NEGROES OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE?**—This is often denied in the United States. We see, however, that another practical confirmation of the affirmative answer is about to be given. John Randolph, a coloured servant, born on the plantation of the famous

Randolph of Roanoke, and long in his service, but among the four hundred left free by his will, proposes to publish "The Private Life of John Randolph," including letters, poetry, anecdotes, &c. Many eminent men who knew the subject, and know the author, have warmly aided the enterprise.

#### POETRY.

##### RURAL RICHES.

I was not born of lofty birth,  
With lords to mix in sumptuous sports,  
I never own'd a foot of earth,  
Or trod the slippery floor of courts;  
But whether I be high or mean,  
I have of wealth a truthful store,  
And virtue is my lady-queen  
For ever and for evermore.

My privilege it is to walk  
Where nature spreads her blooming charms,  
With her in amorous speech to talk,  
'Mong pleasant villages and farms;  
And hills and woods and emerald streams  
Smile on my simple, happy hours,  
And beauteous nymphs in airy dreams,  
And skies and fields and herbs and flowers.

Where crowds on crowds, in jostlings, press,  
More to be gazed on than to see,  
And guileless mien is awkwardness,  
Why should I covet then to be?—  
Be 't mine to mix with those I love,  
Of kindred mind and kindred taste,  
And all the happiness to prove  
Of life that runneth not to waste.

Then, farewell discontented pride,  
If thou hast ever been my guest;  
I in a triumph-car will ride,  
The bliss of a contented breast.  
With Nature for my courtly scene,  
And Truth and Fancy for my store,  
And Virtue for my lady-queen,  
I were a fool to wish for more.

J. S.

##### SONNET.

##### PERSECUTION.

Musing on Persecution, and the sting  
Of scorpion-bites, and the tortures which  
They fix on nobleness, deep sighs I fetch,  
And groans which rend, but no relief they bring.—  
Oh earth! why didst thou not wide open fling  
Thy ponderous jaws, and gorge the dreadful wretch  
Who first presumed his puny hand to stretch,—  
Whilst crawling on thy bosom,—'thwart the wing  
Of archangelic Truth! It is a sin  
Of such stupendous, solemn magnitude,  
That when upon my thoughts it doth intrude,  
It makes me writhe. Dark priest, thou canst not win  
Thy brother by brute force; ah, wherefore, then,  
Practise the deed, and call thine evil good?

Wendover, Bucks.

J. S.

##### BIRTH.

May 14, the wife of the Rev. C. DUKES, A.M., of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

April 25, at Christ Church Spa, in the city of Gloucester, Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of Llanelly, Carmarthen-shire, to ELIZABETH, the eldest daughter of Mr. PARTRIDGE, of Brunswick-square, in the above city.

May 3, at Albion Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. T. Pullar, Mr. H. DARRIN, of her Majesty's Customs, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Mr. J. MACLEAN, of London.

May 4, at the Parish Church, Luton, by the Rev. T. Sykes, A.M., JOHN WALLER, JUN., Esq., to EMILY, youngest daughter of the late E. WALLER, Esq.

May 4, at Todmorden, HENRY, second son of John BROCKLEHURST, Esq., M.P., of Hurdfield-house, Cheshire, to ANN, second daughter of John FIELDEN, Esq., of Centre Vale, and of Skeyside-park, Kent, late M.P. for Oldham.

May 6, at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. John Glendinning, the Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A., of Belle-vue, Halifax, to CAROLINE MARGARET, second daughter of T. INBETSON, Esq., Bent's-house, Huddersfield.

May 7, Mr. GEORGE SEARLE, bookseller, of No. 58, Murray-street, Hoxton New Town, to HARRIETT, second daughter of Mr. G. CULMER, of Haggerstone.

May 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Stony Stratford, Bucks, by the Rev. E. L. Forster, the Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, minister of Myrtle-street Chapel, Liverpool, to ALICE, fifth daughter of the late Mr. J. SIRETT, of the former place.

May 9, at Mayer's-green Chapel, Westbromwich, by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Hanley, the Rev. BASIL HENRY COOPER, B.A., minister of the place, to SARAH WHITEHOUSE, eldest daughter of Mr. J. PHILLIPS, of High-street, Westbromwich.

May 10, at Albion Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. T. Pullar, Mr. E. D. WILLIAMS, of Bugle-street, to CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Mr. James DAVIES, Brunswick-square, Southampton.

May 10, at Bootle, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. J. Davies, the Rev. SAMUEL MANNING, of Frome, to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Peter HOPE, Esq., Bootle, Liverpool.

May 10, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Lawrence Weston, near Bristol, WILLIAM CROUDSON, son of Croudson Tunstall, Esq., of Alveston-grove, Cheshire, to ARABELLA MATILDA, only daughter of John WALKER, Esq., of Henley-grove, Westbury-on-Prym, Gloucestershire, and formerly of Mountville, near York.

May 10, at the Independent Chapel, Clutton, Somerset, by the Rev. G. Nettleship, the Rev. J. C. BEADLE, of Bromsgrove, youngest son of the late J. Beadle, Esq., of Bristol, to CAROLINE MOGGS, second daughter of the late S. BRYANT, gentleman, and step-daughter of J. H. JACKMAN, Esq., surgeon, Clarendon-villa, Temple Cloud, Somerset.

May 10, at the Baptist Chapel, Modbury, Devon, by the Rev. J. Clark, of Kingsbridge, Mr. J. BUSSELL, the minister of the chapel, to EMMA, daughter of Mr. A. GER, of the same town.

May 11, at Boston, Lincolnshire, in the General Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. T. W. Mathews, Mr. JOHN NOBLE, jun., only son of John Noble, Esq., Mayor of that borough, to HARRIET, second daughter of the late Mr. W. MALTBY, of Sutterton, in the same county.

May 11, at the Independent Chapel, Wrentham, by the Rev. T. Fison, B.A., of Romsey, Mr. OLIVER PRENTICE, of Ipswich, to MARY, youngest daughter of the Rev. Andrew RITCHIE, of Wrentham.

##### DEATHS.

April 29, at Broughton, Manchester, aged 67, EDWARD COLLINS, Esq. He conducted family worship, and retired to rest in excellent health and spirits; and, on lying down, expired without a struggle or a groan.

May 7, of paralysis, aged 84 years, at her residence, No. 6, Walsingham-place, Lambeth, Mrs. HANNAH BULT, widow of John Bult, Esq., late of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, and of Brook-green, Hammersmith, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. Her end was peace.

May 8, at Exeter, of inflammation of the lungs, after a fortnight's illness, caused by sleeping in a damp bed, Miss ELIZABETH BEMBRIDGE, the beloved sister of John Bembridge, Esq., of High Bickington.

May 9, at Bridgewater, Mrs. WHITBY, the wife of Mr. J. Whitby, bookseller.

May 10, at Hackney, in the 80th year of his age, JOHN MORLEY, Esq.

May 12, at Moreton-in-Marsh, aged 75, MARY, relict of the late Rev. J. MANN.

May 12, at Rochester, Kent, aged 55, Mr. JOSEPH DIXON, of Stebbing Mills, in the county of Essex.



**GALVANISM.**—[Advertisement.]—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of Jan. 29:—"It is now about four years since that we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to, for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *fiile* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicines and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justify us in ranking him as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 12.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 6th day of May, 1848.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£ 26,176,255	Government Debt..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	10,612,421
		Silver Bullion ....	1,563,834
	£26,176,255		£36,176,265

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve .....	3,435,766	(including Dead Weight Annuity) .....	11,713,630
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	2,436,781	Other Securities ..	11,835,962
Other Deposits .....	10,250,973	Notes .....	7,551,455
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,077,381	Gold and Silver Coin	619,833
	£31,753,900		£31,753,900

Dated the 11th day of May, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Trinity Presbyterian Church, Cheetham, Manchester.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ACOME, GEORGE, 16, Robert-street, Hanover-square, tailor, May 18, June 28: solicitor, Mr. Andrews, Manchester-square.  
BARTON, WILLIAM ASHTON, Coventry, surgeon, May 20, June 15: solicitors, Mr. H. I. Inglis, Coventry; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

BAXTER, RICHARD, Hertford, innkeeper, May 23, June 23: solicitor, Mr. J. Weymouth, 23, James-street, Buckingham-gate.

BOOTH, JOHN, Audlem, Cheshire, maltster, June 6, 20: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane, London; Mr. Etches, Whitechurch; and Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.

FINNEY, FREDERICK, Tottenham, pastrycook, May 19, June 23: solicitors, Messrs. Gregson and Co., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

HIRST, JOSEPH, late of New-bank, Halifax, wire drawer, May 25, June 29: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

MAYER, SAMUEL, Burslem, earthenware manufacturer, May 23, July 4: solicitors, Mr. A. Woolston, 8, Furnival's-inn, London; and Messrs. Bishop and Twigg, Burslem.

OWENS, MARY ANN, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, victualler, May 23, June 13: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Charles Pemberton, Liverpool.

PRESTON, MOSES, Wakefield, surgeon, May 25, June 29: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Westmoreland and Taylor, Wakefield.

RADENHURST, CHARLES, Birmingham, eating-house keeper, May 23, July 4: solicitor, Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

SELF, EDWARD, Bath, cheesemonger, May 25, June 23: solicitor, Mr. Crutwell, Bath.

SEARLE, HENRY SMITH, 13, Queen's-place, Kennington, dealer in surgical instruments, May 20, June 17: solicitor, Mr. Meymott, Blackfriars-road.

UMPHREY, GEORGE, Liverpool, merchant, June 6, 20: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Miller and Peel, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LOW, ROBERT, Muir of Kinross, saddler, May 20, June 10, WOOD, HAMILTON, Edinburgh, merchant, May 16, June 8.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Henry Chawner Shenton, 11, St. James's-terrace, Camden-town, historical engraver, first div. of 2s.; at 12, Birch-lane, City, May 15, and two subsequent Mondays—Thomas Gates James, River-street, Myddleton-square, builder, second div. of 3d.; at 12, Birch-lane, May 15, and two subsequent Mondays—Thomas M'Tear, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 2s. 7d.; at 22, Cook-street, Liverpool, May 17, and any subsequent Wednesday—John Chorley, Liverpool, merchant, eleventh div. of 3d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—George Sandeman, 2, York-street, Southwark, ironmonger, first div. of 3s. 4d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Thomas Jackson, Salterhebble, Halifax, worsted spinner, first and second div. of 5s. and 1s. 1d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, May 16, and any subsequent Tuesday—William Jereima, jun., Gainsborough, grocer, first and final div. of 1s. 2d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on May 16, and any subsequent Tuesday—John Henry Deuner, of Nottingham, pawnbroker, div. of 6s.; May 13, and any subsequent alternate Saturday—James Guest, Manchester, cotton spinner, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—William Kay, Bury, Lancashire, ironfounder, first div. of 10s. 6d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Robert Blake, jun., Norwich, soap manufacturer, first div. of 3s.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, May 13, and two subsequent Saturdays—William Yardley, 5, Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newington, attorney-at-law, sec. div. of 3s.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, May 13, and two subsequent Saturdays—William Nicholson, of Leeds, innkeeper, first and final div. of 5s. 2d.; at 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—George Taylor, Brauford, grocer, first div. of 1s. 1d.; at 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

Tuesday, May 16.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ANDERSON, GEORGE ADAM, and KIRK, GEORGE, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, hardwareman, May 29, June 20: solicitors, Mr. Ivinney, Chancery-lane; Mr. Wright, Birmingham; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

ANELL, WOLFE, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, furniture broker, May 30, June 27: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square, London; and Messrs. Peters and Abbott, Bristol.

COTTON, JOHN, Manchester, spindle maker, May 31, June 22: solicitors, Mr. Abbott, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Goulden, Manchester.

DEAN, GEORGE WILLIAM, High-street, Southwark, jeweller, May 26, June 23: solicitor, Mr. Holmer, Bridge-street, Southwark.

EWITT, ROBERT, Kennington-lane, Surrey, licensed victualler, May 26, June 27: solicitor, Mr. Brown, Finsbury-place, Finsbury-square.

HAIR, THOMAS, Miles-street, South Lambeth, attorney-at-

May 22, June 26: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Co., Bedford-row.

HOLT, THOMAS, Bury, Lancashire, rope manufacturer, May 30, June 20: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Blake, London-wall; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

JOWETT, JOHN, Loughborough, Leicestershire, boot manufacturer, May 26, June 23: solicitor, Mr. Inglesant, Loughborough.

LANGLEY, EUSEBIUS, Hednesford, Staffordshire, innkeeper, May 21, June 22: solicitors, Mr. Blair, Uttoxeter; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

MARTIN, PETER, Northampton, miller, May 26, June 23: solicitors, Messrs. A'Beckett and Co., Golden-square; and Mr. Pell, Welford.

MATTHEWMAN, GEORGE, Leeds, commission agent, May 30, June 19: solicitors, Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street; and Mr. Booth, Leeds.

MORRELL, GEORGE, Belper, Derbyshire, innkeeper, May 26, June 23: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Shaw, Derby; and Messrs. Enfield, Nottingham.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE WILLIAM M'ARTHUR, Wellington-street North, Strand, publisher, May 26, June 23: solicitor, Mr. Davis, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

ROUGHTON, JAMES, Leicester, wine merchant, May 26, June 30: solicitors, Stevenson, Leicester; and Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

SMITH, JOHN, Regent-street, jeweller, May 24, June 26: solicitor, Mr. Orchard, Hatton-garden.

STEVENS, WILLIAM, Taunton, Somersetshire, saddler, May 30, June 21: solicitors, Kennell and Co., Lime-street, City; and Stogdon, Exeter.

TURTILL, ROBERT, High Holborn, saddler, May 26, July 8: solicitors, Messrs. Downes and Co., Furnival's-inn.

VAUGHAN, JOHN, High Holborn, leather dresser, May 26, June 23: solicitor, Mr. Edwards, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, and WILLIAMS, THOMAS, jun., Cheltenham, auctioneers, May 29, June 22: solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Co., Gray's-inn; and Chesshyre, Cheltenham.

WOOD, JOHN, and WOOD, HENRY, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers, May 30, June 20: solicitors, Mr. Bell, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Heaton, Rochdale.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOWMAN, PETER, Greenock, wright, May 23, June 12, LAWRIE, ANDREW, Leith, general merchant, May 18, June 8, M'DONALD, GEORGE, Glasgow, merchant, May 23, June 15, MILLER, WILLIAM, Glasgow, baker, May 23, June 12, MORISON, CHARLES SCOTT BYRON, Lerwick, general merchant, May 23, June 12.

RITCHIE, DAVID, Glasgow, furnishing ironmonger, May 20, June 15.

#### DIVIDENDS.

C. Ashford, Birmingham, packing-case maker, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham, any Friday—T. N. Benard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant, first div. of 5d.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, any Saturday—J. F. Cannell, Liverpool, bookseller, sec. div. of 7d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Thursday—J. Cullin, Nottingham, grocer, a div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham, May 27, and every alternate Saturday—W. Hadfield, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—Jones and Windle, Liverpool, wine merchants, sec. div. of 4d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, May 22, and any subsequent Thursday—J. May, Redruth, Cornwall, stationer, first div. of 2s. 2d.; at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter, any Tuesday or Friday after May 18—E. and G. Owen, Holyhead, drapers, first div. of 6s.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Thursday—T. Smith, Manningham, Yorkshire, joiner, first and final div. of 1s. 4d.; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds, any Tuesday—J. Tite, Netherbury, Dorsetshire, flax and tow spinner, first div. of 1s. 0d.; at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter, any Tuesday or Friday after May 18—W. W. Yeld and W. B. Dawes, Rugeley, Staffordshire, brewers, sec. div. of 2d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday.

### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, May 15.

The continuance of fine weather for the growing crops keeps our Market in a very inactive state, as the buyers in general take only sufficient to supply their immediate wants for consumption. Fine qualities of Wheat, both English and Foreign, met a slow sale to-day at last Monday's prices, but to dispose of a quantity something less was obliged to be submitted to. In Flour very little doing, but fine qualities are scarce. Grinding Barley was rather dearer, but the demand for malting is checked by the warm weather. Malt very dull. Fine Beans and Peas were scarce and dearer sale at 1s. to 2s. advance. The supply of Oats was very short to-day, and good samples 6d. to 1s. dearer, but at this advance sales were more limited. Clover-seeds, Tares, and Linseed Cakes met very few buyers. The current prices as under.

Wheat—	Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red .....	40 to 50	Ditto White .....	43 .. 56	Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorksh. red ..	42 .. 48	Northumber. and Scotch, White ..	40 .. 46	Ditto Red .....	38 .. 44	Devon, and Somerset, Red .....	40 .. 45	Ditto White .....	43 .. 50	Flour, per sack (Town)	38 .. 41	Barley .....	28 .. 35	Malt .....	32 .. 33
Wheat .....	49s. 6d.																			
Barley .....	31 10																			
Oats .....	19 8																			
Rye .....	29 0																			
Beans .....	34 9																			
Peas .....	37 6																			

Wheat .....	50s. 3d.	Barley .....	32 4	Oats .....	19 9	Rye .....	31 11	Beans .....	35 9	Peas .....	36 3
Wheat .....	50s. 3d.	Barley .....	32 4	Oats .....	19 9	Rye .....	31 11	Beans .....	35 9	Peas .....	36 3

Wheat .....	7 0	Rye .....	2 0	Barley .....	2 0	Beans .....	2 0	Oats .....	3 0	Peas .....	2 0
Wheat .....	7 0	Rye .....	2 0	Barley .....	2 0	Beans .....	2 0	Oats .....	3 0	Peas .....	2 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 15.

Although the weather was unfavourable to slaughtering, the Beef trade was steady at an advance in the quotations of quite 2d. per 8 lbs., the primest Scots selling freely at from 4s. to fully 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. At the close of the market a good clearance was effected. With Sheep we were tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied. Most breeds, the quality of which was prime, moved off steadily at in most instances a rise in the currencies of Monday last of quite 2d. per 8 lbs. The primest old Downs were selling at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight about 300 Lambs were received per railway, and the total supply was moderately good; nevertheless, the Lamb trade was firm, at very full prices. Calves moved off steadily at late rates. In Pigs comparatively little was doing, at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).  
Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

Beef .....

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There is still a disposition to buy Cloverseed at speculative prices. Other sorts of Seeds neglected. Canary-seed 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower than on Monday last.

#### BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 40s.; fine, 43s. to 48s.; white, 30s. to 50s.	
Cow Grass .....	30s. to 52s.
Linseed (per qr.) .....	sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .....	£13 10s. to £13 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) .....	15s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, new (per last) .....	£30 to £34
Ditto Cake (per ton) .....	£3 15s. to £6
Mustard (per bushel) white .....	6s. to 9s.; brown 8s. to 10s.
Canary (per quarter) .....	68s. to 70s.; fine 70s. to 71s.
Tares, Spring, per bush .....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, May 15.—The very favourable weather for planting potatoes has enabled all holders of Shaws to effect a clearance at an advance, there being a good demand for seed; but the hot weather has checked the consumption, and trade has been heavy, particularly for Regents, and instead of an advance that was attempted the beginning of the week, a reduction has been submitted to in most cases. The following are the present quotations—the higher price may be considered nominal with Regents:—

York Regents .....	140 to 200	Essex Regents .....	— to —
Do. Shaws .....	100 .. 120	Do. Shaws .....	— .. —
Do. Reds .....	180 .. 200	Do. Kidneys .....	— .. —
Wishbech Regents ..	100 .. 130	Do. Blues .....	130 .. 130
Do. Blues .....	100 .. 110	Belgian Whites ..	100 .. 110
Scotch Cups .....	— .. —	Guernsey Blues ..	— .. —
Do. Whites .....	95 .. 100	Dutch Whites .....	— .. —

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The demand for new Irish Butter last week was on a retail scale, prices 3s. to 6s. per cwt. lower, and the appearances at the close of the market indicated a further decline. The arrivals were only 1,486 firkins, and not all sold. Fresh and other kinds of home make were plentiful and cheaper. Foreign in liberal supply, sale slow and limited, and prices reduced 6s. to 8s. per cwt., varying according to kind and quality from 7s. to 90s. per cwt. Bacon: for singed sides there was a good demand, and an advance of 2s. per cwt. on prime mild cured meat. Prices, as in size and quality, from 65s. to 74s. Bales and tierce middles, Hams and Lard, presented no new feature. The stock of each small, the dealings in proportion, and prices as last quoted fully supported.

#### BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	Do. 112	Cheese, per cwt.	Double Gloucester
Dorset .....	108 to 112	Single .....	58 to 66
Carlton .....	94 .. —	Cheshire .....	56 .. 74
Sligo .....	84 .. —	Derby .....	62 .. 66
Cork, 1st .....	88 .. 94	American .....	48 .. 52
Waterford .....	84 .. —	Edam and Gouda ..	46 .. 50
Limerick .....	86 .. —	Bacon, new .....	64 .. 70
Foreign, prime—		Middle .....	46 .. 50
Friesland .....	106 .. —	Hams, Irish .....	66 .. 70
Kiel .....	94 .. 102	Westmoreland .....	78 .. —
Fresh Butter, per doz.,		York .....	84 .. —
12s. 6d. to 14s. 0d.			

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—In the absence of any demand for Hops, except of a retail character, prices exhibit a tendency towards a decline for all but the finest samples.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, May 13.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. Pine-apples are sufficient for the demand. The supply of foreign Grapes is well kept up; hot-house ones become more plentiful. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Filberts fetch from 14s. to 20s. per 100 lbs. Oranges are abundant. Lemons are moderately plentiful. Strawberries are pretty plentiful. Among Vegetables, we noticed young Carrots and Turnips; the former fetch from 6d. to 2s. a bunch, the latter 1s. to 1s. 6d. Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Greens, &c., are plentiful. Asparagus is very plentiful. Seakale is scarce. French Beans fetch from 1s. to 2s. per 100. Frame Potatoes may be bought at from 1s. to 2s. per lb. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a little dearer.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week have been 148 bales from Germany, and 3,893 from Sydney. The auctions have been progressing at rather lower rates, but a fair proportion finds buyers. Leeds, May 12.—We have not any change to report this week. Combing Wools remain dull sale; and the tendency of prices is downwards. There is rather more doing in middle qualities of clothing sorts, at last week's rates.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

Taken on speculation this year .....	15,700
" " 1847 .....	160,300
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847 .....	363,530
" " 1846 .....	438,970
Forwarded unsold this year .....	5,590
Ditto, last year .....	15,500
Increase of import this year as compared with last ..	55,090
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year .....	111,700
Quantity taken for consumption this year .....	451,700
" " 1847, same period ..	365,400
Increase of quantity taken for consumption .....	86,300

SATURDAY.—We have had a fair amount of business transacted in Cotton again to-day; the sales are 5,000 bales, all to the trade. Prices are steady.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Although the deliveries of Tallow have been seasonably extensive since Monday last, the market has ruled heavy as to price, at a further decline in the quotations of fully 6d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling, to-day, at 47s. per cwt. For forward delivery we have no sales to report. Town Tallow is 49s. per cwt. Rough Fat, 2s. 8d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 15d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; Kents and Half-breeds, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; Downs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; Shearlings, 4d. to 7d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, May 13.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow .....

Straw .....

#### COAL EXCHANGE, May 15.

Market brisk, with a good sale. Braddyll's Hettons, 14s. 6d. Stewarts, 15s.; Hettons, 15s.; Eden Main, 13s. 9d.; Seymour Tees, 14s.; Wylams, 13s.

#### THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

The sugar market has been very firm, and prices must be considered a shade higher. The importers do not press the market in the same manner they did last month; in fact, the stock held by importers is much reduced. 450 hhds. West India, 1,800 bags Mauritius, and 2,200 bags Bengal, have been sold to-day. Refined continues steady, and the market is bare of goods ready for delivery: lumps to pass the standard, 55s. 6d., 56s.



Tallow has declined to 46s. 6d., 47s.  
Spices steady.  
In other articles no material alteration. Home consuming articles wear a very steady appearance, but all articles dependent upon orders for exportation continue dull and depressed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In a few days will be Published, price Sixpence,  
**CHRISTIAN WARFARE: or, Self-defence**  
Justified. An Argument from Nature and Revelation.  
By M. A. GARVEY, B.A.  
BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 52, Paternoster-row, London.

On the 27th will be published, in 8vo, price 10s. 6d., cloth, with Portrait,

**THE POSTHUMOUS WORKS** of the late  
Rev. JOHN ELY. With an INTRODUCTORY MEMOIR, by RICHARD WINTER HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D.  
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS and Co. Leeds: J. Y. KNIGHT.

**A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH.**—MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of artificial teeth, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, FLEET-STREET.

At home from Ten till Five.

SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE SUPERSEDED BY  
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK'S CHEMICALLY PURIFIED NICKEL SILVER.

**A GOOD substitute for SILVER** has long been sought after, and numerous have been the attempts to produce a perfect metal that will retain its colour when in use. How fruitless the attempts have been the public know too well from the fact that all their purchases have, after a few days' wear, exhibited a colour little better than brass. The very severe tests that have been applied to our metal, (which in all cases it has withstood,) at once places it pre-eminently above all others, and from its silver-like appearance, its intrinsic and valuable properties, gives us confidence in asserting that it is and must remain, the ONLY PURE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

	King's and Strongest Thread Victoria Fiddle Patterns. Fiddle. Pattern. Pattern.	
Table Spoons & Forks, per dozen . . . . .	12s. and 15s.	19s. 25s. 30s.
Dessert do. and do. . . . .	10s. and 13s.	16s. 21s. 25s.
Tea ditto . . . . .	5s. and 6s.	8s. 11s. 12s.

Cruet Frames with rich Cut Glasses, from 22s.  
Table Candlesticks, 12s. per pair.

Tea Sets, and every article for the Table, at proportionate prices.  
R. and J. S. beg to caution the public against several spurious imitations of their articles, which are daily offered to the public as Albata British Plate. The genuine are to be had only at their establishment, 336, STRAND, opposite Somerset House, where no inferior goods are kept.

**FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, &c.**  
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK are now offering the most extensive and elegant assortment of Fenders in London, embracing the newest designs, at prices under 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet long, 4s. 6d.; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto, bronzed, from 6s.; Bed-room Fenders, from 2s. 6d.; rich Scroll Fenders, with Steel Spear, any size, from 10s.; Chamber Fire Irons, 1s. 9d. per set; Parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, with cut head and bright pans, from 6s. 6d.; new patterns, with bronzed head, 11s.; ditto, with ornate and China heads, at proportionate prices.

**BALANCE IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 10s. per dozen;**  
Dessert ditto, 9s.; carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair. White Bone Table knives, 6s.; Dessert ditto, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. per pair. Superior Kitchen Table Knives and Forks, from 6s. 6d. per dozen. Table Knives, with pure Nickel Silver, Tables, 22s. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 18s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair, all marked RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, and warranted.

**A SET OF THREE FULL-SIZED TEA TRAYS, 6s. 6d.;**  
superior Japan Gothic ditto, 13s. 6d.; Gothic paper ditto, 33s. Patent Dish Covers, set of six for 17s. Roasting Jack, complete, 7s. 6d.; Brass ditto, 9s. 6d. Coal Scuttles, from 1s. 6d.; and every description of Furnishing Ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house.

**SHOWER BATHS, WITH CURTAINS, 9s.**  
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, in submitting the above prices, beg it to be understood, it is for articles of the best quality only.

The extensive patronage their establishment has received during a period of nearly thirty years (1818), will be some proof the public have not been deceived; but as a further guarantee, they will continue to exchange any article not approved of, or return the money, it being their intention to sell only such articles as will do them credit, and give satisfaction by their durability.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part post free.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Money returned for every Article not approved of.

**RESTORATION OF THE HAIR.**—To Messrs. A. Rowland and Sons, 90, Hatton-gar-en, London.

Gentlemen.—A striking instance of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil in the restoration of the hair has just come under my notice. The person alluded to is a young man named Haylock, of Ashdon, near this place, whose entire head of hair came off by some unaccountable means. He purchased of me several different popular preparations, which he regularly and faithfully used, but without effecting the least apparent change. At last I advised him to try a bottle of your Macassar Oil; and, on Friday last, he communicated to me the pleasing intelligence of the reappearance of a thick head of hair. You can make what use you please of this, and refer inquirers to  
Yours respectfully,  
J. SERGEANT, Bookseller, &c.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL** is a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the hair, and as an invigorator and purifier is beyond all precedent. Weakness, premature greyness, and tendency to fall off, are also entirely prevented by its regular application. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of Rowland's Macassar Oil, on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully flowing curls, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting.

Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Each bottle of their genuine article has the words

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,**  
Engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,038 letters.

Sold by them and by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Beware of spurious "Macassar Oils." Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, and similar attempts at deception.

FURNITURE and BEDDING.—Carriage Free.

—Those about to furnish are offered very considerable advantages, in quality and price, at SMITH'S FURNITURE and BEDDING FACTORY, No. 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell police-court, where you can furnish a bedroom complete for nine guineas, a four-roomed cottage comfortably, including fenders and fire-irons, for £33; a six-roomed house, in modern style, for £70; an eight-roomed house for £140; and a mansion of any magnitude, or a single room, or a single article, upon the same reasonable scale. Special estimates furnished without charge; all goods delivered carriage free. Priced lists of furniture, containing designs, classes and adapted, from the cottage to the mansion, postage free. Superior Brussels Carpet, 2s. 10d. per yard.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN

**TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.**—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and cleansing them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—is. An Improved Clothes Brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia Bristle, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which set in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe and Co.'s sole Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

BUYERS of STOVES and FENDERS are

requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's) SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), and No. 1, Newman-street. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship, while the prices are on that low scale for which his establishment has been so celebrated for more than a quarter of a century. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, £3 15s.; ditto, with or-molu ornaments, and two sets of bars, £5 to 20 guineas; bronzed fenders complete, with standards, from 10s. to £6; steel fenders from 35s.; ditto, with rich or-molu ornaments, from £2 15s. to 10 guineas—Patent stoves, with radiating hearth plates. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING

LOZENGES have for Fifty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronized by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families.

It is a fact established by the annual Bills of Mortality, that one half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of Age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the Stomach and Bowels which produces the generation of Worms.

As the certain restorer of infantine health, at this critical state, "Ching's Worm-Destroying Lozenges" have long been known and esteemed: mild and safe in their operation, suited to every stage of this period of life, and infallible in their effect, their excellence can be gratefully testified to by many fond and anxious mothers who have successfully had recourse to them.

As an Opening Medicine in Spring and Summer, for adults as well as for children, and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to every other.

Ching's Worm-Destroying Lozenges are peculiarly adapted and recommended for exportation to the East and West Indies, and warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Chemists.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY, AND USED IN THE ROYAL PALACES AND THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

THOSE who study economy are strongly recommended to use this description of Carpeting, which, from its durability, beauty of pattern, and brilliancy of colouring is equal to Brussels, and, costing less than half the price, is now being generally substituted for it.

The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers under the Patent, inform the trade that they are constantly introducing new designs, and that those of the present season are now on view, and will be found of the choicest description, and suitable for all styles of rooms.

The public can be supplied through the Company's Agents in nearly all the Provincial Towns of the three Kingdoms, and at every respectable Carpet-house in London and its suburbs. The Company also manufacture table-covers and window curtains, embossed and printed in the most recherche designs, waistcoatings, plain cloths suitable for upholsterers, cloths admirably adapted for coach and railway carriage linings, thick felt for plate glass and marble polishing, and likewise felt for various other purposes.

Manufacturers.—Elmwood-mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. The Trade only supplied at their Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the quality both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington.  
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process."  
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